

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1660.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE NEXT MEETING will be held at ABERDEEN, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1859, under the Presidency of His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

The Reception Room will be the Mechanics' Hall, Market-Place.

Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, Esq., LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to Prof. Nicol, Prof. Fuller, and John F. White, Esq., Local Secretaries, Aberdeen.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.

4 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—THE PRO-

SPECTUS for the Academic Year commencing October 1, 1859 (containing information about the several Departments of Theology, General Literature, Medicine, Applied Sciences, and Military Science, as well as about the School and the Evening Classes), is now ready, and will be sent on application to J. W. GREGG, Esq., King's College, London, W.C. If Letters are marked "Prospectus" on the outside it will save delay.

K. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, and OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

Director.
Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON,
D.C.L. M.A. F.R.S. &c.

During the Session 1859-60, which will commence on the 3rd October, the following COURSES OF LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1. Chemistry. By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.
2. Metallurgy. By John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.
3. Natural History. By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy. By W. H. Miller, M.A. F.R.S.
5. Mining. By W. H. Miller, M.A. F.R.S.
6. Geology. By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
7. Applied Mechanics. By Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S.
8. Physics. By G. G. Stokes, M.A. F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Binna.

The Fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the laboratory fee) is 20s. in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of 10s.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a fee of 10s. for the term of Three Months. The same fee is charged in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy. Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 10s. 10s., and 5s. each. Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain Tickets at reduced charges.

Certified Schoolmasters, Pupil-Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

For a Prospectus and Form of application apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street, London.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

THE CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF

ART at SOUTH KENSINGTON, for MALE and FEMALE Students, and METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS of ART at 27, Gower-street, for Female Classes only, and at Spitalfields, Crispin-street; Finsbury, William-street, Wilmington-square; St. Thomas Charterhouse, Goswell-street; Rotherhithe, Grammar School, Deptford-road; St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Castle-street, Long-acre; Lambeth, St. Mary's, Prince-road; Hampstead, Dispensary-building; Christchurch, St. George-in-the-East, Cannon-street, will receive on the 1st of October.

Application for admission, prospectuses, or any other information, to be made at the schools in each district, and at South Kensington.

By authority of the Committee of Council on Education.

EXAMINATIONS IN SCIENCE.—Teachers

wishing to attend the Examinations of the Science and Art Department in-1. Practical and Descriptive Geometry, with Mechanical and Machine Drawing, and Building Construction; 2. Physics; 3. Chemistry; 4. Geology and Mineralogy (applied to Mining); 5. Natural History, for the purpose of obtaining augmentation grants to their scholars, must send their names, addresses, and present occupation to the Secretary of the Department, South Kensington, on or before the 31st of October, 1859. The Examinations will be held in the Metropolitan in the last week of November. Certificates of three grades will be granted in each subject, giving the holder an augmentation grant of 10s., 15s., or 20s. a year on each certificate, while giving instruction to a class of operatives in that subject. These payments will be in addition to the value of any certificates of competency for giving primary instruction, which the teacher may have already obtained from the Committee of Council on Education.

By authority of the Committee of Council on Education.

HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE, Instituted for

the Purpose of affording, at a Moderate Expense, a Superior Commercial and Collegiate Education upon a Scriptural Basis.

At the commencement of the next Quarter (October 2nd) the Principal will be prepared to RECEIVE A FEW ADDITIONAL BOARDERS into his House (a portion of the College Buildings). Terms and Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Hon. Sec., or to SAMUEL SHARPE, LL.B., Principal.

August 18, 1859.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

ST. MARY'S-ROAD, CANONSURRY, ISLINGTON,
near LONDON.

This English and French Institution, for Ladies, Day Pupils, and Boarders, on the principle of Queen's College, will RE-OPEN, on the 15th September, 1859. The Classes, in all the various departments of Collegiate Education, will be resumed on that day. Ladies of any age wishing further instruction in Art, Literature, or Science, can be received as Boarders at a Term or longer. This Institution also offers very desirable advantages for intending Governesses. Fees, including Board and Education, for Fifteen to Twenty Guineas per Term. Any further particulars may be obtained by application at the Institution. Prospectuses sent upon request.

SARAH NORTHROFT, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE NON-

GREMIAL EXAMINATIONS, LONDON DISTRICT.—TWO EXAMINATIONS for Students under 18 and 18 years of age respectively, will be held in Gray's Inn Hall, commencing the 15th day of September, 1859. The Examinations will be held in Gray's Inn Hall, Hon. Sec. to the Committee for the management thereof, will gladly furnish whatever information may be required.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 67 and 58, HARLEY-

STREET, W.—FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS ARE NOW

VACANT.

1. Two Junior, for Girls between eleven and thirteen.

2. Two Senior, for Girls between thirteen and fifteen.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A. Dean.

LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, BEDFORD-

SQUARE.

THE CLASSES will BEGIN for the Session 1859-1860 on

THURSDAY, October 13th.

FEES.

For Pupils taking the Course of Study, 12. 12s. a year, or 7l. 7s. a term. Entrance Fee, 12. 12s.

For Pupils attending two or more Classes, 12. 12s. 6d. a term for

Classes meeting twice a week, and 12. 12s. for those meeting once.

For Pupils attending one Class only, 8. 8s. a term for Classes

meeting twice a week, and 12. 12s. 6d. for those meeting once.

The SCHOOL for JUNIOR PUPILS will RE-OPEN on

THURSDAY, September 29th. The Fees are 5s. 5s. a term for

Pupils under, and 6s. 6s. for those above, Fourteen. Entrance

Fee, 12. 12s.

Prospectuses may be had on application at the College.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

13, CLIFTON-GARDENS, MAIDA-HILL.

LADIES' SELECT CLASSES: not more

than Twelve in each Class.

Principals—SIGNOR G. CAMPANELLA and SIGNORA

G. CAMPANELLA, nee Lindley;

Assisted by a resident English Governess, and by the first Masters.

THE CLASSES RE-OPEN AFTER THE HOLIDAYS,

on the 12th September.

Signor G. Campanella gives Lessons in Singing and Italian, in

Schools and Families. Prospectuses and any information may be

had from him at his residence, 13, Clifton-gardens.

MRS. JOHN TEMPLETON'S ESTA-

BLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, 22, GIBSON-

SQUARE, ISLINGTON.—Mental cultivation and development,

with moral training. Boarders treated in every respect as mem-

bers of the Family. Situation the healthiest in London, and

most convenient for visits to the various institutions and exhibi-

tions.

School duties RESUMED on JULY 29th. Terms, &c. may be

had on application.

LEAMINGTON COLLEGE RE-OPENS ON

SATURDAY, August 29th.

For Terms and Prospectuses, apply to the Rev. E. St. John

PARRY, Head Master.

Leamington, August 19.

EWELL COLLEGE, near Epsom, Surrey.

In this Establishment, an attempt is made to combine the

advantages of Private Tuition with those of Scholastic Life. The

advantages of Climates, and the advantages of the House,

within the College walls, under the Vice-Principal, a Clergyman.

Terms: School, 50 and 60 guineas per annum; College Class, 70

guineas; with separate Bed-room 100 guineas. No extras.

WM. KNIGHTON, LL.D., Principal.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 2d Geo. 4.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE EDINBURGH ACADEMY will

COMMENCE on MONDAY 3rd October, at Ten o'clock, when

Mr. CARMICHAEL will open the First or Junior Class.

The Academy is an Institution in which young Gentlemen,

from Eight or Ten to sixteen or Seventeen years of age, and up-

wards, receive a thorough education in Classics, Modern Lan-

guages, Mathematics, and English Literature.

Although the Academy is essentially a Classical Institution, a

modern side has been added to the School for the advantage of

young gentlemen who mean to enter the Military or Civil Ser-

vice, or to follow pursuits in which an extensive acquaintance

with Classics is not required.

On Friday, 30th September, and Saturday, 1st October, attend-

ance will be given at the Academy from 12 to 3 o'clock for the

enrolment of New Pupils. Any additional information may be

obtained from Mr. FLETCHER, Clerk to the Directors, No. 21, St.

Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

EDUCATION.—In a first-class Boys' School,

in a north-west suburb, offering great advantages, there are

SEVERAL VACANCIES. The ensuing Term commences 15th

September. Prospectuses, with full information, forwarded on

application to M. A., Post-office, Portdown-terrace, Malda-

lade, W.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—Preparation for

every branch of the Service at the PRACTICAL MILITARY

COLLEGE.—This Establishment has again passed first on

the list at the last Examination for direct Commissions. It has

sent two candidates to the last Competitive Examination for

Sandhurst, and both were admitted. It has also passed 25 pupils

at the last competition for the Artillery (altogether 25 successful

pupils since 1850, of which four passed first, two second, two third,

&c.). A Laboratory and extensive Collections for Experimental

and Natural Sciences have lately been added.—Apply to Capt.

LENDY, Sunbury, S.W.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Dr. MATTHIES-

SEN'S LABORATORY will RE-OPEN for the Winter

Course on the 3rd of OCTOBER. Hours of Attendance, daily,

from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., and in the Evening, from 6 to 9 P.

Dr. Matthiessen may be consulted on Chemical Subjects, and Samples

for analysis can be forwarded either to the Laboratory or to care

of Messrs. H. MATTHIESSEN & Co., Mark-lane Chambers, E.C.

Laboratory, 1, Torrington-street, Russell-square, W.C.

INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY SER-

VICES.—Instructions given in Sanskrit, Hindustani, Persian, and Bengali, by a gentleman long resident in India, possessing high Testimonials as an Oriental Scholar and Teacher. Address M. A., 78, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C.

A CLASSICAL MASTER.—A TITLE.—

A Clergyman in the West of England wishes to engage in Tuition the services of a Clergyman or Graduate desiring a Title, and ready for ordination. He must be a good Classic. Salary will depend on qualifications, and will be increased according to the number of pupils. He will be regarded more as a partner or coadjutor, than as a Master. None but earnest Christian men need apply. Personal interview, proof of scholarship, and testimonials will be required.—Address Rev. M. N., "Record" Office, Fleet-street, London.

DAILY TUTOR.—A Graduate (B.A.) of

London University, of considerable experience in Tuition, desires further engagement as above. He instructs in the Latin and Greek Classics, Mathematics, French, Drawing, and general English subjects. Has been five years twice a week, and present attends. Satisfactory testimonials. Terms, for two hours daily, 12s. 12s. per week.—Address C. B. Trimmer's Circulating Library, Brecknock-place, Camden Town, N.W.

BIBLICAL and POSTBIBLICAL HEBREW

LITERATURE.—The Rev. A. Löw gives instruction in the Hebrew Language and its Dialects. References to Pupils who have distinguished themselves at University Examinations. 12, MORNINGTON-ROAD, REGENT'S-PARK, N.W.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—9, OLD BOND-

STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' (dedicated, by special permission, to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c.), M. Philolog. Soc., Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same season, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and in separate CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation (in languages) for mercantile and ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army, and Civil Service Examinations.

GERMAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.

An experienced PROFESSOR of the above, who teaches in the best Families and Schools, having a few hours twice a week disengaged, would be happy to employ them in giving LESSONS, on very moderate terms. Distance no object.—Address A. B., care of Madame Rambler, 335, Oxford-street, W.

GERMAN, FRENCH, DUTCH, by Dr. Küster,

Assistant Examiner, C. & S. late Tutor to H.R.H. the Prince of Orange, conversationally and grammatically, in Families, Schools, and Classes. Entire preparation for the Civil Service Examinations.—Address Christian Association, 165, Aldersgate-street, and 22, Southampton-square, Bloomsbury.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34,

SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—SESSION

1859-60.—RESIDENT HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

For the purpose of instructing the attention of the Government have instituted Three Hospital Assistants, to be awarded on competition to Students who have completed their education in the School. The Hospital Assistants will reside and board in the Hospital for one year free of expense.

Two House-Surgeons are annually elected by competition from among the Students who have completed their curriculum; they reside and board in the Hospital free of expense. Fee, Twenty Guineas.

Prizes and Certificates are also awarded.

General Fee for all the Lectures, including Practical Chemistry, and for the Hospital Practice required by the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Company, 50s. This Fee may be paid by instalments.

Further particulars, Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained on application to the Dean of the College; to Dr. De Morgan, Honorary Secretary; or to Dr. Corfe, the Resident Apothecary.

T. W. NUNN, Dean.

WELLFIELD ACADEMY.—ASSISTANT

WANTED.—A Youth, holding the Diploma of A.A.

Oxford, or the similar one of Cambridge, or Literate of Durham,

is WANTED as JUNIOR ASSISTANT in WELLFIELD ACADEMY, Dunse, Berwickshire. Immediate application, with

References, to be sent to Mr. Woon, Head-Master.

TO ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, Owners of

Model Farms, Laboratories or Manufactories of Manure—

A Young Man, with nine years' experience under Professors

Johnston, Voelcker, Furber, Watson, James Macpherson & Co., is

and has first-rate testimonials, seeks another Engagement.—

Address Mr. JOHN MAXWELL, Cirencester.

ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OF DANTE, by

Giorgio, in the Bargetto at Florence.

Chromo-lithographic Fac-similes of a tracing made by H.

Seymour Kirkup, Esq., before the restoration of the Fresco, and

now belonging to Lord Vernon. Price to Members, 7s. 6d.; to

Strangers, 10s. 6d. JOHN NORTON, Secretary.

Arundel Society, 21, Old Bond-street, W.

HYDROPATHY.—MOOR PARK, Farnham,

near Aldershot Camp, Surrey. Physician, EDWARD W.

LANE, M.A. M.D. Edin., Author of 'Hydrophaty,' or, Hy-

gienic Medicine.' Second Edition. London: Robt. Churchill, 1858.

HYDROPATHY.—The BULFAR-SPA

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and HOTEL,

Upper Norwood, replete with every comfort, being within twenty

minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is well adapted for the

reception of Patients and Visitors.—Particulars forwarded on

application to Dr. RITTERBRANDT, M.D., Berlin, the Sanatist

Physician.

TO LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—Mr. ADOLPHUS FRANCIS'S New Lecture, 'Fools and their Follies,' illuminated Shakespeare, or Shadows, together with 50 Dramatic Declamations, will be engaged West of England, September and October.—Terms address Crosby House, Peckham, S.E.

MR. KIDD'S COUNTRY "GOSSIPS."

Come! rove with us, and breathe the air of Heaven.
Great cities are great pleasures. There, native joy
Flies from man's breast, and makes him pleasure seek
In art alone. Thy very being is thy pleasure.
Is seen disguised—the countenance and walls.
Each action, words, and even the very heart.
Come then with us, and breathe the air of Heaven—
Rural Life, 'Midst Poverty, how rich
A Printed List of MR. KIDD'S POPULAR "GOSSIPS," and
Terms, sent post-free.—Hammersmith, August 20.

MR. JOHN BENNETT'S NEW LECTURES.

MR. JOHN BENNETT, F.R.A.S., Member of the National Academy of Paris, is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS FOR ENGAGEMENTS for his NEW LECTURES—1st, 'On the Chronometer, its Past, Present, and Future,' and 2nd, 'A Month among the Watchmakers of Switzerland'—or for those on 'The Watch' and 'Women and Watchwork.' The Lectures will be illustrated by Mr. Bennett's own Specimens of Clocks and Watches.—Applications to Mr. JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufacturer, 65, Chancery Lane.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, August 27th:—
Monday, open at Nine.
Tuesday, for the Foresters. Annual Fête and Display of Great Fountains. The Doors will be open at Half-past Eight o'clock. Special Trains running at an early hour from the London Bridge and Finsbury Stations.
Wednesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.
Saturday, open at Ten. Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.
Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Display of Upper Fountains daily. Military Band in the Grounds on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.
Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders, gratuitously by Tickets.

NEW ART-UNION.—Limited to 5,000 Subscribers. For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a set of seven of the finest large line engravings ever issued, proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven given for the Guinea Subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Union for the same sum. The plates will be destroyed so soon as the 5,000 sets are absorbed, so that each Subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or 2s. 12s. 6d. for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth 7l. 7s. or more.
Upon application, a set of the Engravings will be sent on Inspection anywhere in London.
Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at Day & Sons, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

FINE-ART UNION.—Twelve Guineas for One Guinea.—Unparalleled FINE-ART DISTRIBUTION. Limited to 5,000 Subscribers. Three *chef-d'œuvre* of our greatest Masters, engraved by the most celebrated Engravers of the day, at a cost of seven thousand pounds, secured by a Subscription of 21s. Given immediately on the receipt of Subscription three choice Engravings, each worth four times the Art-Union print, a total of 12 guineas for one guinea. The plates will be destroyed as soon as the list is filled up, causing the impressions to increase in value, so that very shortly they will be worth more than 12 guineas the set. Among the set is Sir E. Landseer's masterpiece, pronounced in a recent critique to be his finest picture. Each Engraving is about 36 inches by 21 inches, without margin. Prospectuses forwarded post free. Specimens may be seen at Paul Ferrard & Son's New Fine-Art Gallery, 179, Fleet-street, E.C.

CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

LADIES'S READING-ROOM.
144, PRINCES-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.
NOW OPEN FROM TEN TILL TEN.
The want of a Reading-Room for Ladies having been long felt, a commodious Room, at 144, Princes-street, has been secured for the purpose. The Reading-Room is furnished with the leading Papers (Daily and Weekly), the Reviews and Magazines. Membership to Ladies only, and a reference strictly required from all Subscribers.
The Managers of the Reading-Room, sincerely desirous to make it as extensively useful as possible, wish to announce that the following scale of prices has been arranged.
Membership for one year to be secured by the payment of One Guinea. A subscription of 2s. 2d. will enable ladies to bring a friend.
Professional ladies will be charged only Half-a-Guinea. Country Subscribers, Half-price.
A cup of tea or coffee and a piece of bread and butter supplied for Fourpence.

THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS ARE PROVIDED:

The Times.	Morning Post.
Daily News.	Morning Star.
Albumen.	Quarterly Review.
Illustrated London News.	Edinburgh Review.
Saturday Review.	Westminster Review.
Critic.	Revue des Deux Mondes.
Spectator.	Blackwood's Magazine.
Economist.	Fraser's Magazine.
Dispatch.	All the Year Round.
The Philanthropist.	Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.
Literary Gazette.	National Magazine.
National Review.	Punch.
North British Review.	

And a selection of Foreign and Provincial Papers.
This List will be gradually increased.

FOSSILS and their ROCKS.—Mr. R. DAMON,

of Weymouth, supplies single Specimens or the following, and other named collections, illustrating the various formations, at 2s. 5s. 10 guineas, and upwards. TERTIARY:—from the Crags, London Clay, Calcareous Grouse, &c. SECONDARY:—Trias, Muschelkalk, Lias, &c. TERTIARY:—from the Crags, London Clay, Portland, Purbeck, and Cretaceous. PALEOZOIC:—Carboniferous, Coal-Measures, Devonian, and Silurian. Characteristic Sets of Fossils from the Silurian Rocks, for 21s.; Ditto, Carboniferous, Coal-Measures, 21s.; Trias, 21s.; Muschelkalk, 21s.; Lias, 21s.; Oolitic series, 21s.; Cretaceous, 21s.; Tertiary, 21s.

ELEMENTARY COLLECTION of 100 species of Fossils and their Rocks, representing all the principal strata, 21s.
Cards of Strata for arranging Collections.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.

—Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this Hospital, which is NOW FULL, in entire efficiency. Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon & Co., 20, Bore-lane.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.

HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE or NORTH

LONDON HOSPITAL.
DEPARTMENT FOR CUTANEOUS DISEASES.
The Hospital Committee, with the concurrence of the Council of the College, have determined on establishing in the Hospital a special department for the treatment of Diseases of the Skin. The charge of the department, both for in-door and out-door patients, has been given to Dr. Jenner, one of the Physicians to the Hospital, and Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the College.

Distinct wards for patients of either sex will be opened forthwith.
The Committee beg leave to APPEAL to the benevolent public for special contributions towards the additional expenses which will be incurred by this arrangement, viz. in procuring and fixing the necessary Baths, and other appliances, in payment of Nurses, and in Maintenance and Medicine for the Patients.

Contributions towards this object.
Arthur W. Jeffrey, annual, for four years £25 0 0
Ditto, towards expenses of beds, &c. 25 0 0

Donations and subscriptions will be received by the following bankers:—Messrs. Coutts & Co., 59, Strand; the London and Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury; Sir C. C. & Co., Cavendish-square; Messrs. Smith, Payne & Co., 1, Lombard Street; also by the Treasurer, Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart., 14, Portland-place; by the Members of the Committee; and by Mr. W. J. Goodfellow, Clerk to the Committee at the Hospital.
August 1859.

AMERICAN BOOKS.—

Messrs. TRUBNER & CO. American Agents, 60, Paternoster-row, are now publishing a large lot of AMERICAN BOOKS, and Bookellers, with Catalogues of all branches of AMERICAN LITERATURE and SCIENCE.
The following carefully-prepared CATALOGUES are ready, and will be furnished in Town and Country on receipt of two postage stamps each:—

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| 1. Theology. | 8. Philology. |
| 2. Jurisprudence. | 9. History and Biography. |
| 3. Medicine and Surgery. | 10. Medicine and Surgery. |
| 4. Natural History. | 11. Useful Arts. |
| 5. Chemistry and Pharmacy. | 12. Military and Naval Science. |
| 6. Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, and Astronomy. | 13. Military and Naval Science. |
| 7. Education. | 14. Belles Lettres. |
| | 15. Periodicals. |

A great proportion of the Books recorded in the Catalogues constantly on Sale. Those not in stock procured within forty days.
London: Trubner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

THE BRADFORD TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1859.

In Aid of the Funds of the BRADFORD INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY, will be held in St. George's Hall, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th August, and the special ENTERTAINMENT of Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c. &c. &c.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS:
Soprano:—Madame Clara Novello, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mrs. Sanderland, and Miss Titens.
Contralto:—Miss Palmer, Miss Freeman, and Madame Nantier-Didie.
Tenor:—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilbur Cooper, & Signor Giuglini.
Bass:—Signor Bellini, and Signor Radial.
Solo Pianoforte:—Miss Arabella Goddard.

The BAND will comprise the whole of the Members of the Royal Italian Opera Orchestra, Covent-garden, London.

The CHORUS will consist of the Members of the Bradford Choral Society, with additional Soprano and Alto from neighbouring towns, forming together an

ORCHESTRA OF ABOVE 300 PERFORMERS.

Organist:—Mr. Brownsmith.
Chorus Master:—Mr. W. Jackson.
Conductor Mr. COSTA.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 23rd,
Haydn's Oratorio, 'CREATION.'

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 24th,
Handel's Grand ORATORIO, 'JUDAS MACCABEUS,' and a Selection from the Oratorio, 'JUDAS MACCABEUS.'

THURSDAY MORNING, August 25th,
Mendelssohn's Oratorio, 'ST. PAUL.'

FRIDAY MORNING, August 26th,
Handel's Oratorio, 'MESSIAH.'

THREE GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS

will be given on the Evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at which Miss Arabella Goddard will perform the Choral Fantasia of Beethoven, and a Grand Concerto, accompanied by the Full Band, &c. &c.

The Instrumental Selections will comprise Grand Symphonies, Overtures, &c. &c. Also Vocal Selections from Operas, Madrigals, Part Songs, &c. &c., and JACKSON'S CANTATA, 'THE YEAR' (first time of Performance).

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

SECURED SEATS (Numbered, for each Performance:—

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taking place under these circumstances, even if conducted with a calmness and impartiality of which the articles in the newspapers show no trace, would fail to carry weight.

Now that the volume has come into possession of one who has no possible interest in it save a desire to establish its true character, something far more searching and more public should be done. Why not place the Folio in the hands of a committee of the Society of Antiquaries—giving them leave to call to their aid chemists, paper-makers and such other practical men as might be found necessary? A report from such a tribunal would have weight with that large host of literary men who may never be able to inspect the Emendations for themselves. The Duke of Devonshire would do a most grateful service to Shaksperian literature by allowing such a public and responsible investigation to take place.

Dr. Ingleby seems to have satisfied his own mind that Mr. Collier is no better than he should be. He avers that fraud and forgery have been committed; his very title announces "fabrication," and assumes that this fabrication has been proved by him beyond cavil; and in the pages of his volume he scarcely stops short of a direct declaration that Mr. Collier's is the hand which has guided the forger's pen. Such phrases as these turn up on almost every page:—"Even if Mr. Collier be, as I trust, incapable of a dishonourable act"—"the public cannot be blamed if they associate the fabrications of the Perkins notes with so evident a literary speculator"—"the tinkering of an obstinate and probably mercenary impostor"—"whatever the date of the writing of the MS. notes, it is of little moment to a man who swears as Mr. Collier does"—"on either alternative a fraud is proved." In the long story of literary quarrels, we remember no case in which the premises were so frail and the assumptions so gross.

Beyond this bitterness of spirit Dr. Ingleby adds very little to the controversy. He reprints from the newspapers the various letters dated from the British Museum, and the replies made in the same columns by Mr. Collier. These make up nearly a third of his book. Abuse of the sordidness of Mr. Collier, astonishment at the stupidity of Mr. Dyce, charges of editorial corruption against *Notes and Queries*, expressions of contempt for everybody who could suppose it possible to procure fair play from the *Athenæum*, the *Times*, and the press generally, make up a second third. The rest of the matter is adopted from various sources—a little thrown in by himself, and the substance taken from a friend, whom he lauds on the fly-leaf and robs on almost every other.

Dr. Ingleby does not seem to think worse of the *Athenæum* than of its contemporaries. This is one of the compliments paid to our honesty, with its kindly illustrations drawn from contemporary corruption:—

"The simplicity of 'A Detective' excites my admiration, that he should suppose that the *Athenæum*, who had been the first to 'stamp the leasing' with the currency of its approval, would make a feast off its own words! This reminds us of Mr. Arrow-smith, who expected *Notes and Queries* to insert in its columns a stricture on a friend of the Editor! A likely thing, indeed, that truth is to prevail over interest and friendship! * * Detective's MS. was of course declined by the *Athenæum*. Their conclusive reply was to this effect: 'The insertion of the year within a parenthesis is a clear intimation that it was not printed on the document from which the writer was copying.' This reminds me of a similar reply of the *Times*. They had published a leader with an alleged extract from a speech of Kossuth—that supposed extract being marked with notes of quotation. Kossuth complained that the

words included in inverted commas were not the exact words of his speech. The *Times* (May 30th, 1859) rejoined that no person familiar with the English language would for one moment suppose that the words in inverted commas were *verbatim* from the speech."

A critic of more charity than Dr. Ingleby would perhaps have thought it fair to inquire if there were any other grounds, apart from partizanship and abuse of power, for our declining to insert the communication of "Detective." A gentleman of more taste might even have discovered our reason for declining in the tone and style of the communication itself. The paper, when subsequently published, was found to be so indefensible in matter and manner, that its suppression took place after an appeal to a court of law.

The great discovery which Dr. Ingleby puts forth, by permission of its "sagacious discoverer," and on which he insists with a ludicrous vehemence, is the existence among the Folio Emendations of the word *cheer*. We quote this passage from his book, and let it stand for all that it is worth:—

"In 'Coriolanus,' act iv. sc. 7, the folio gives us the following grand passage:—

So our virtue[s]
Lie in th' interpretation of the time,
And power, unto itself most commendable,
Hath not a tomb so evident as a chair
T' extol what it hath done.

In the corrected folio, 1632 ('Notes and Emendations,' 1st ed. p. 361, 2nd, 366), *Live* supplants 'Lie,' in takes the place of 'unto'; and 'chair' is altered into *cheer*. The passage, then, stands thus:

So our virtues
Live in th' interpretation of the time,
And power, in itself most commendable,
Hath not a tomb so evident as a *cheer*
T' extol what it hath done.

Mr. R. Grant White was so enamoured of the emendation of *cheer* for 'chair,' that he applied himself to out-perkins Perkins; and he would read the line in which that change was made—

Hath not a tomb so eloquent as a *cheer*.

What a pity it is that we have not a committee of Perkinses to put the shine on Shakespeare! What business had he to allude to the Roman 'Curulo Chair,' when he ought to have spoken of the cry of popular applause? What right had he to reward Coriolanus with patrician honours, when that hero might have received, what he had a profound contempt for, a plebeian ovation! Now, the fact is, that a *cheer*, in the only sense in which it gives meaning to the passage, viz., a cry of popular applause, did not exist in the English language till after 1807! and, by a piece of good fortune, this negative is capable of substantiation. 'A cheer' is of rare occurrence in old writers in any sense. We have it in Sylvester's 'Dubartas,' 5th day, 1st week, p. 105, ed. 1618, where we read—

The pretty Lark, climbing the Welkin cheer,
Chants with a cheer, Here peer—I neer my deer.

Now, in this passage, the lark chanting certain words with a *cheer*, unquestionably means, that he does so with a gladsome energy, or, as we say now, with a will. Again we read in Samuel Daniel's 'Civill Warres,' st. 57 (Works, 1602, fol. 8):—

Which publique death received with such a *cheere*
As not a sigh, a looke, a shrink bewrayes
The least felt touch of a gignerous feare
Gave life to Envie, to his Courage praise.

Here, with such a *cheer* means with such a countenance, or bearing. The archaic meanings of *cheer* are, first, Countenance; second, Comfort, Cheerfulness. The two passages I have cited illustrate both. But when do we find the first use of a *cheer* in the required sense? I cannot precisely say; but I believe I am correct in stating, that prior to the year 1808, no instance is adducible of the use of the plural 'cheers' in the sense of a cry of applause. In popular assemblies we find 'applauses,' 'applause,' 'approbation,' and some others; but never 'cheers.' Yet, 'cheers' was used in another sense; but not very frequently. As thus: in a report of a review at Brighton, in the *Courier* for July 15, 1808, we read:—'The Brigade under Major

Barber, as victors, gave *three cheers*; on which Lord Amherst, after a short but pithy speech [in which he, *sic*] declared, that although the Battalion had surrendered according to a proposed plan to that Brigade, he felt assured that the motto of the St. James's was "Victory or Death." This was answered from the Battalion by *three cheers*. Here, *three cheers* is used in the sense of *triumphal acclamation*. By a careful search of a file of old newspapers, it will become evident to any one, as it has to me, that *cheers*, in the sense of an audible expression of applause, was a later growth. By the year 1809 this expression had come into use; and by 1812 it was frequently employed; but 'cheerings' was even then the more frequent mode of describing a cry of popular approbation. In the year 1811, even the use of 'cheerings' in the modern sense of 'cheers' was not by any means so common as 'cheers' is now. Dibdin, for instance, could not use the word without entering into a lengthy explanation of it, for the benefit of those who were not habitual newspaper readers. In his 'Bibliomania,' vol. i. p. 25 (1811), we read:—'Philemon heartily assented to the truth of the remarks, and more than once interrupted Lysander in his panegyric peroration by his *cheerings*.' On this word (*cheerings*) there is a note to this effect:—'This word is almost peculiar to our own country, and means a vehement degree of applause. It is generally used previous to, and during, a contest of any kind—whether by men in red coats,—upon land, upon water, or within doors. Even the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel frequently echo to the 'loud *cheerings*' of some kind or another. See every newspaper on every important debate. How much more would Dibdin have deemed 'cheers' in need of explanation—and *à fortiori* 'a cheer,' which, in fact, was not used in the sense of an audible expression of applause, till much later. In S. T. Coleridge's 'Essay on his own Times,' vol. iii. p. 950 (Pickering, 1850), we have another instance of the use of *cheerings*, in the sense of *cheers*. The date of the extract is March, 1817. 'The publication, which the proprietors thus announce to the public, is meant to include the latest accounts of maiden and anile speeches, with a faithful history of *cheerings*, coughings, hemmings, hums and ha's, and question! question! cries strongly recommended to the attention of the reading public.' No; Coleridge himself, in 1817, could not have imagined that 'a cheer to extol what it hath done,' was classic sense; still less could he have conceived Shakespeare writing it: for a *cheer*, the singular of *cheers*, which last soon after entirely supplanted *cheerings*, was not colloquially or otherwise used with any reference to an audible expression of applause. And yet, a painstaking old gentleman of the middle of the seventeenth century, tells us on authority, that Shakespeare wrote,

Hath not a tomb so evident as a *cheer* to extol, &c.

Shakespeare, verily, must have had a large discourse *looking before*—and a long way too. Yet I must confess that a *cheer* did mean something audible before it acquired the admiring sense. There is no doubt the first use of a *cheer* in that sense was a nautical use. In the time of Queen Ann, sailors began to use the term with a restricted meaning, viz., an *acclamation of mutual encouragement*; but not of *admiring applause*. It remains then for some one else to fix the exact date at which a *cheer* entered our language in the sense of 'an audible expression of admiring applause.' I have proved it could not have been before 1807. This is enough for my purpose. The inference is, that whoever substituted *cheer* for 'chair' in the Perkins folio, he was *one of our own time*; and with Mr. Arrowsmith I may say, 'I have much reason to believe that he is living still.'

Dr. Ingleby finds it easy to believe anything he wishes to find true. The point suggested has no more than a personal interest, as perhaps helping in some degree to suggest the limits within which the date of the Emendations should be sought. As we have said on former occasions, a search for the date of the Emendations is not in our opinion of first-rate importance. Their value, as Shakspearian illustrations, rests

on their number, beauty and force—on their obvious relation to the text—on their general spirit and character—in short, on the internal, not the external evidence. But this chronology of words is not wholly uninteresting. The word *cheer* was in use in Shakespeare's day; but Dr. Ingleby says in a sense differing from that in which it is used by the Folio corrector. Here we get on very unfirm ground. The word was used in more senses than one. Its cognates were also in use. The secondary senses of words used by a poet so bold in metaphor and simile as Shakespeare are not always easy to define. It is only by a most daring figure that either a "cheer" or a "chair" could be called a *tomb*. And how can a *tomb* extol? We believe the whole passage is corrupt, and for our own part should reject both "cheer" and "chair" in their present conjunction of words. An idle man, however, might employ his ingenuity in tracing the use of the word "cheer" in its several gradations of meaning from the time of Shakespeare downward.

The one passage on which Dr. Ingleby appears to have done something towards convincing himself that Mr. Collier has had personally to do with the "fabrication," is that of the celebrated stage direction in the table scene of 'Hamlet.' He says:—

"On June 4th, 1859, I went to the British Museum, for the purpose of examining the Perkins folio. Among numerous other passages, I turned to the 'tables' scene, expecting to find the stage direction '(writing)' opposite the line, 'At least I'm sure it may be so in Denmark'; but there was no such stage direction anywhere. I then held up the leaf to the light, but could in that manner find no trace of an erasure. I then examined the right-hand margin by reflected light, and fancied there was an appearance as of an erasure skillfully effected. I appealed to Mr. Staunton, who was present, but he could not positively say there had been an erasure. I then applied to one of the gentlemen of the MS. Department, who examined the margin, and expressed an opinion against the erasure. At this time Sir Frederick Madden had left, so I postponed a further examination of the supposed erasure till my next visit. On the 6th of that month I again visited the MS. Department of the British Museum, and pointed out the place in which I fancied there had been an erasure to Sir F. Madden. He at once assented; and on my telling what word I suspected to have been once there, he said that he could even then see a W, or, at least traces of where one had been."

At this point a cautious reader would be apt to ask—what did Sir Frederick "assent" to? To the fact of an erasure, or only to Dr. Ingleby's fancy? Did it not strike Dr. Ingleby as curious, that the marks of erasure which neither Mr. Staunton nor the officer of the Museum could perceive, were invisible to Sir Frederick until he had named the very word of which he was in search? To proceed:—

"At my request he then applied to the suspected place the hydro-sulphate of ammonia; and even before it was dry, the letters *Wri* became visible! * * When the hydro-sulphate of ammonia had become dry, the entire word '(writing)' was legible. When I last saw the Perkins folio, all had faded but '(wri g)'; and probably, by the action of the chemical, much of this will ultimately fail."

Here, again, the cautious reader will be apt to intrude his questions. When the erased writing had become visible—who, besides Dr. Ingleby, saw it? Was it clear beyond all dispute to competent eyes? Did he get its visibility attested by unquestionable witnesses?

We shall be justified even by Dr. Ingleby himself in putting these questions. He has unhappily chosen to make this entirely a question of evidence; arguing from positives and negatives in a manner most surprising. An

anonymous correspondent had asked Mr. Collier, through *Notes and Queries*, if this particular stage direction existed in the margin of his Folio. Because Mr. Collier omitted to answer his anonymous questioner, Dr. Ingleby draws from this silence a most outrageous and immoral inference:—

"Now let us review the real state of the case. I observe—1. The query was proposed in the same number of 'Notes and Queries,' with and within a page or two of a paper by Mr. Singer, which was responded to by Mr. Collier within the week: hence his attention was particularly engaged upon the identical number of which he afterwards pleads total forgetfulness. 2. At the same time Mr. Collier was such an attentive reader of 'Notes and Queries,' that not even casual remarks escaped reply from him. Thus we find him, on the 20th of November, commenting upon the incidental mention by Mr. Singer (only the week before) of an old emendation, made by him twenty-five years previously; but when asked, directly and by name, on the 19th of February, to answer the query proposed four months before, Mr. Collier pleads inability to do so because he has not with him the number containing it! He also pleads that domestic anxieties have detained him in Torquay *three or four months*, the latter being precisely the interval from the first proposal of the query, although we have seen him in the interim correcting proofs for the press and needlessly commenting within the week upon matters not so obviously connected with his forthcoming volume. 3. Now, supposing Mr. Collier's excuse literally true, would it not have been infinitely easier to obtain the back number by return of post than to ask the querist, in a roundabout way, through the pages of 'Notes and Queries,' to 'be good enough to take the trouble to repeat his interrogatory'? Such a demand, even supposing it *bona fide*, must appear to any person of ordinary sense too absurd and preposterous to notice! 4. Nevertheless, the querist, although doubtless amused with the shuffle of the request, did at length comply with it, first having given Mr. Collier three months to refer to the original query, had he chosen to do so; then, as a last resource, he did repeat 'his interrogatory,' at least he intended to do so; but, to his great surprise, his note was altered by the editor, and his renewed appeal to Mr. Collier, so altered, was published in 'Notes and Queries' of May 7th, 1853, without a heading, and without being accompanied, as requested, by a reprint of the original query: such treatment being significant, when it is recollected that the editor of that periodical was and is a declared partizan of Mr. Collier! Finally! This last appeal was never responded to by Mr. Collier, although he had declared, that 'if A.E.B. would be good enough to take the trouble to repeat his interrogatory, I promise to answer it at once.' and A.E.B.'s article, his original and both his repeated queries, as well as the notes of Mr. Collier and 'M,' were excluded from the General Index to the first twelve volumes of 'Notes and Queries'; notwithstanding the fact that I took the trouble to point out to the editor the omission of one from its proper place in the Index to vol. v., and the mistake in the entry of another in vol. vi., at the same time that I contributed a list of omissions towards the completion of the General Index. And now let the reader call to mind that the stage direction, which would have told such tales, has been erased; and I will leave him to draw his own conclusion."

A controversialist who can draw such conclusions from such premises is capable of any feat in logic. We will not waste a word in defending a veteran man of letters—a gentleman, we grieve to say, bowed by age, infirmity of health, and domestic afflictions—from this reckless and wicked charge.

On the date of the Emendations we have no very strong opinions. We treat that point as of slight importance. No evidence is yet before us against their being considered of the latter part of the seventeenth century. If there be any such evidence, let it be produced. We are open to better light. Dr. Ingleby speaks

with a degree of certainty about the age of the pencil-marks and other writing on the margins of the Folio which we are far from sharing. As yet we have not seen enough of this writing to have a very strong assurance on the subject; but the "proofs" laid open to us in a brief inspection of the tome by those who were themselves convinced of their modern character, only served to impress us with the necessity of extreme caution in drawing conclusions from lines and dots which are invisible to many eyes.

The Cruise of the Pearl round the World. With an Account of the Operations of the Naval Brigade in India. By the Rev. E. A. Williams, Chaplain R.N. (Bentley.)

'The Cruise of the Pearl' is a winning title for a story of Eastern adventure. Adventure more strange, and more deeply interesting, than that of the sailors of the Pearl, who bore so prominent a part in stemming the torrent of Indian rebellion, it is impossible to imagine. We took up this book, therefore, with eagerness—and the more so, as the actions in which the crew of the Pearl were engaged have never been properly described. We expected to meet with a spirited account of victories, nobly achieved, against overwhelming numbers, and interspersed with those amusing anecdotes which are almost invariably met with in tales about our naval heroes. The English tar is as quaint as he is brave, and in his career streams of fun and darning roll side by side. Thus, in Captain Oliver Jones's 'Recollections of a Winter Campaign,' what could be more pleasant than the idea of the duel between the two tars, posted as inside and outside sentinels! In the doings of the Naval Brigade every day must have furnished a batch of droll stories. This Chaplain's memoir, however, is no doubt exceedingly veracious, but also exquisitely dry. Not one drop of humour bubbles up in the arid circle of his experiences. We have read through his volume without a smile, and can certainly put it down without a sigh.

The Pearl, the first of the new class of 21-gun corvettes which had been commissioned, sailed in the beginning of 1856 to join the fleet which was assembling for the third expedition to the Baltic. Before that expedition took place, peace was proclaimed; and instead of the rough North, the destination of the Pearl was changed to the sunny isles of the Pacific. Her first service, a bloodless one, was the capture of two Peruvian gunboats, which had stopped an English mail-steamer, the "New Grenada," on her way to Panama, and abstracted thirty-two thousand dollars. How the affair was settled, we are not told; and as the money had all been distributed and spent, it matters very little what else came of it. On the 19th of June, 1857, the Pearl cast anchor at Hongkong. She was not destined, however, to take any part in the Chinese War. Gloomy tidings reached Lord Elgin before he could square accounts with the rulers of the "Celestial region,"—and with sound judgment and decision, which have not been sufficiently applauded, he determined at once to return to Calcutta. He sailed in the Shannon with 300 additional marines and the gallant Peel, an army in himself. The Pearl weighed anchor at the same time, and in passing Singapore embarked there two companies of the 90th,—a regiment which the Admiralty, with its usual happy auspices, had just wrecked in the Transit. On the 11th of August the Shannon reached Calcutta, to find the rebellion at its height, Peel already starting with his heavy guns for Cawnpore and Lucknow, and the whole eastern frontier of

India lost to the English Government. If a line be drawn from Baksar, or Buxar, to Agra, it will cut off a tract to the east which at that time was entirely in the hands of rebels. Except the beleaguered garrison at Lucknow, there was not a European detachment in all that vast region. In the districts south of Oudh, and in the southern part of that province, the brigade of the Pearl were to win their Indian laurels. They, and the Bengal Volunteer Cavalry, and the Gorkhas of Jang Bahadur, saved and reconquered that part of India for the English.

The first engagement in which the Pearl took part was fought on the 26th of December, 1857, at Sohanpur, in the district of Saran. The rebel leaders were Har Kishan Sing, and the Naib Nazim. Peel's brigade of the Shannon, it must be remarked, had gone to Cawnpore, and the Pearl's, under Capt. Sotheby, had with them only two regiments of Gorkhas, 500 strong each, and 50 Sikhs. With these auxiliaries they routed 6,000 rebel troops, of whom 1,200 were regular sipahis, and that with the loss of only two or three men wounded. Indeed, in all the actions fought by the Naval Brigade the English loss was so trifling as to be almost irreconcilable with what is said of hard fighting, hotly contested positions, and so forth. Various explanations as to the cause of these insignificant losses are given. It is said that the enemy fired too high, lost their range, always stood on the defensive, &c. The real explanation, however, we believe to be, that the Pandies were cowards, and would neither attack when a favourable opportunity occurred, nor stand their ground. The next engagement was at Chandrapur, where a strong fort was taken with little difficulty. A series of actions ensued at Phulpur Belwa, Amorha, Tilga, Jamauli, Nagar, Lamti, Pabiyah, Dumuriyahanj, up to Tulsipur, in latitude 27° 30', and 115 miles north-east of Lucknow. On the miserable maps of this part of India, and owing to the atrocious mis-spelling of Indian names, it will be impossible for the reader to trace the progress of the Naval Brigade with anything like accuracy. Suffice it to say, that from Chapra on the Ganges, near Dinapur, to Tulsipur, not far from the Tarai, on the frontiers of Nepal, the sailors of the Pearl fought their way with uniform success over a distance of more than 200 miles. Their Gorkha allies were not very brilliant soldiers, as may be seen from the following extract, and the most that can be said for them is, that they were not much worse than the elephants:—

"The enemy kept up a very heavy fire for some time from four or five guns, which was quickly responded to by the naval artillery under Lieutenant Turnour and by the guns of the Nepalese; but among the Gorkhas no little confusion ensued. It is said to be their custom in action to rally round their guns. This probably arises from the fact that they place more confidence in their long range than in the close quarters required for the use of the bayonet. Without pretending to account for the fact with any degree of accuracy, it is, however, quite certain that in a short time after the commencement of the action few of them were to be seen in the line—in fact, they disappeared. Those on the left went over to the right, where the Gorkha Brigadier was commanding; and after the first violence of the fire had a little abated, they might be seen returning stealthily to their ranks. The scene among the elephants which carried the spare ammunition might be regarded as amusing, if it had occurred on another less serious occasion. They roared, and snorted, blowing with their great proboscis, the mahouts, or drivers, using every effort to bring back and quiet them. They kicked them behind the ears as they sat astride on their necks, and hammered them violently on the skull with a great iron spike to bring them to a sense of

duty; they abused them, calling them insulting epithets, and by turns coaxed them with endearing terms—but all in vain; two, after a little time, between the influence of alternate abuse and entreaty, became quieted and accustomed to the noise of the cannon, while the third ran off the field, and no exertion could induce him to return."

The sailors were certainly the authors of their own success, and owed but little to their sable friends; in fact, as may be seen from another passage in the volume before us, very little provocation was needed to array the Gorkha troops against the English:—

"A serious quarrel was more than once imminent. When only two regiments were with us, there was little difficulty in keeping the peace; but on the arrival of the Maharajah's army, with his still larger body of camp followers, it became troublesome work. Several frivolous complaints were made with reference to the killing of oxen for food for our men, and on one occasion our noble allies cut adrift the oxen which were crossing the river for the force, suspecting that they were intended for food; and one of them in a fury drew his kukrie in a most threatening manner on one of our men. Consequently, all things considered, it might have been injudicious to have gone with such troublesome allies on a long march."

Mr. Williams adds so little to the information we have already received as to the performances of the Naval Brigade, that there is no inducement to quote further from his work. It is but just, however, to notice the exemplary behaviour of the seamen, and this cannot be better done than in the words of the Advocate-General, which our author thus reports:—

"But, among the many speeches that were made, perhaps a higher compliment was not paid by any than that by Mr. Ritchie, the Advocate-General, who, at a public meeting in Calcutta, assembled for the purpose of interesting the inhabitants to support a chaplain for the merchant-seamen, contrasted the general demeanour of the Naval Brigades composed of the seamen of the Royal and Indian navies with those composed of merchant-seamen, who had not been brought under the restraints or moral training of religion. Speaking of the crews of the 'Shannon' and 'Pearl,' names that will never be forgotten in Calcutta," he said, "It was not their prowess in the field to which I allude, though this has never been surpassed even by British sailors; but their admirable steadiness, good conduct, and humanity, throughout a most trying campaign, and under circumstances of great temptation." And, having given the merchant-seamen full credit for their bravery in the field during the mutinies, contrasted, at the same time, the good conduct and discipline of the others, with the demeanour of those against whom charges for several offences had been brought officially before his notice."

'The Cruise of the Pearl' is still to be written. We shall be very sorry if the Naval Brigade who served under Peel and Sotheby must be put down among the brave men, after Agamemnon, who cannot find an historian. Their Chaplain has preached a sermon over them; we have listened with becoming attention, but we would now like to have something more amusing.

A Gallop to the Antipodes, returning Overland through India. By Dr. John Shaw. (Hope.)

THERE is very little to be said about Dr. Shaw's new volume. Two-thirds of it ought to have been omitted. So inveterate is the book-making spirit of the writer that, with one page of narrative, he offers three of compiled commonplace or impertinent disquisition. To commence with, we have a fatiguing chapter of preliminaries, beginning and ending with nothing. Then Dr. Shaw sets sail in a female emigrant ship; forthwith, there is a long chapter on emigration, on Government rules and regulations, and dietary scales tediously copied from

between decks. Arrived at the Antipodes, whither we have slowly "galloped," we find only a few slight sketches of the gold country, for Dr. Shaw is speedily off to New Zealand. Thence he voyages to Sydney, and from Sydney to Calcutta,—a glimpse of that city representing the return "through India," emblazoned on the title-page. Having seen the Hooghly, however, Dr. Shaw was bound to discourse at large on Indian topics,—and, accordingly, we are dragged through eighty pages of irrelevant verbiage, on the Institutes of Menu, on Talookdars, and the salt monopoly, on irrigation, police-courts, and growth of cotton. We confess to have parted company with Dr. Shaw at this point, lest on the way "through Egypt" he should gallop us to the foot of Pharaoh's throne, settle the question of the Nile's source, and do battle with all the hieroglyphists of the Old and New Worlds. We must say that such a book as this is a sham,—but it is one which may deceive a class of the public.

The only readable parts of Dr. Shaw's narrative are those which relate to his New Zealand excursions. We cite a sketch of a semi-colonial, semi-aboriginal interior:—

"We reached the residence of the sister of my half-caste companion. Here we were saluted by the barking of four large fat dogs of the bull-dog species, who, when they found me in the company of one in whose society they had killed and devoured many a New Zealand pig, they suddenly settled their bristles and became friendly. The mountains here were steep, as in many parts of Switzerland, with the little residence of the New Zealand half-caste placed at the foot of the steep mountains, quite near to the edge of the water, whose ripple ever and anon murmured around the solitary residence. This spot bears the name of 'Hapawika.' The half-caste woman spoke very good English, received her brother very affectionately, and behaved herself in a very becoming and agreeable manner towards myself. She immediately set to work, cooking for us some wild pig, which was near at hand, having been caught some few days before by the bull-dogs previously mentioned. Bread-making she commenced, in the following manner:—She took fat, caraway seeds, sugar, and flour, mixed them together, fisted them with a firm hand, and so ended the job. The flavour of the bread was a demi-semi kind of cake, anything but suitable to the salt wild pig. The boy went out for a short time, being hungry, and very quickly returned with a lot of muscles of a most colossal kind, which he instantly put before the fire, for the twofold purpose of opening and cooking. I partook of them and found them excellent. This was a kind of *bonne bouche* for us during the time that the wild pig was boiling and the bread baking in the middle of the wood ashes. The house had no windows; holes in the wall were their substitutes. The house was very simple in regard to its internal divisions. It possessed its kitchen, bedroom, drawing and dining rooms, scullery, &c., all in one, consequently we all slept at one end of this universal room, which occupied the whole of the interior of this simple and curious New Zealand residence. There was no chair; the vertebre of a whale, however, made a passable substitute. The thing that bore the nearest approximation to the civilization of the white community was a cradle, in which swung her little infant, she being married to an American."

Things might be worse, even in a civilized country. Dr. Shaw agrees with preceding writers in regarding the native New Zealanders as a highly intelligent, ingenious, and teachable race. Unlike the Australian aborigines, they can endure the touch of Europe; unlike the Red Indian, they have not taken the white man's fire-water as an enemy put into their mouths to steal away their souls: drunkards are exceedingly rare among them. Yet their nation is dwindling away. Captain Cook computed it at half a million; the latest estimates say from

twenty to thirty thousand. Whence this fearful decline?—

"Mrs. Clifford assured me that she had witnessed the sudden decline of native girls without any apparent attack from any malady whatever. She described it as a general wasting or breaking-up of the constitution. At Wellington I went to the hospital to learn some particulars in relation to the natives. I had previously heard that, at a period of time quite recent, the natives, prior to the arrival of the white men, were in a great measure, if not entirely, free from the maladies of the immigrant; and that, after the intermingling of the two races, the white man had communicated all his disorders to the natives, whilst they themselves enjoyed a comparative freedom. This view of the question, however, was entirely contradicted by the present physician of the institution. He informed me that scrofula, and consumption, and inflammation of the lungs, were common diseases of the natives in the year 1840, which statement entirely settles the dispute, as that period was the date of the commencement of the colony, or thereabouts. A remittent fever, ending with typhoid symptoms, with *haki haki*, a kind of New Zealand itch, he considered as an endemic disorder of the country. He fully concurred in the general statement that the natives were fearfully declining, but remarked at the same time that he had hopes of its being stayed, as he believed at Taupo there was a healthier race. At Wanganui I visited several of their residences with one of the missionaries. I was much struck with the skill and taste displayed in their ornamentation and carvings in wood outside their habitations, and the more so when I learnt that the only article employed was a simple nail."

Had Dr. Shaw written his entire narrative in this style, describing what he really did see, it might have been informing and amusing.

Memories of Rome. By Denis O'Donovan, Esq. (Dolman.)

THE writer of this little volume anticipates a question that everybody will ask—Why should another obscure person attach himself to a famous city, and illustrate it, picture it, gossip about it? Have we not already too many pictures, too many books, on Rome? In favour of this little book Mr. O'Donovan modestly pleads its being written from an Irish pilgrim's point of view. He is a Catholic, an Irishman, and a lover of his country,—but he loves Rome more than all; firstly, and principally, because the Head of his Church is there splendidly visible,—and, again, because the heart of the illustrious Dan O'Connell is there immortally enshrined. To understand all that Rome is—says Mr. O'Donovan, seconding Madame de Staël—one must be in the secret,—you must not merely pace the ground and weigh the particles of dust, or decipher the fragmentary inscriptions; you must take into account a thousand minute and almost invisible lines which extend, like so many capillaries, from central Rome over the civilized and uncivilized world. According to Mr. O'Donovan, Rome is old and new—always changeable, never unchanged. At present the Pope has been gazetted by Louis Napoleon as the honorary President of an unformed Italian Confederation; and though it is true that "the last veil has been drawn from the statue of Isis," it is doubtful whether there are not several veils which require to be drawn from or over the figure of Pio Nono. Rome, therefore, presents a hundred varying aspects; no two individuals view it alike,—M. About taking an entirely different view of the Eternal City from that adopted by Mr. O'Donovan. "Nature," says our author, "that has not wished two leaves to be alike, has put the same diversity between the minds of men." What can be more glorious than a glimpse of St. Peter's first seen in the darkness! *La voilà!* shouts an Italian bishop to the awe-stricken layman,

as their carriage dashes past the great Piazza. There is no need to extract a description of Mr. O'Donovan's feelings, they have been felt and described before; they expand from the dome to the crypt of St. Peter's, beginning with gold and ending with lapis-lazuli. After St. Peter's we have a similar description of the Coliseum,—and after that of the Vatican and *La Scala Regia*. We may accompany the author into the Library:—

"This is a magnificent range of building, covered with paintings throughout, and more than a thousand feet long. Several apartments branch off from this grand line, which are also very beautiful. The Stanza de' Papiri, or room of manuscripts, in particular pleased me very much. It is covered with frescoes by Mengs, and with a happy appropriateness, the designs, decorations, and marbles, in this splendid room are all in the Egyptian style. The books in this library are not kept in shelves, as with us, but locked up in presses. By means of my friend, however, I was gratified with an examination of many rare and curious works, both in print and manuscript. I was shown a very rich collection of Oriental manuscripts, a great many old written copies and printed editions of the classics, some curiously illuminated missals, and a vast number of books and papers connected with church history and other ecclesiastical matters. I had also a glance at a very extensive collection of those works which have been condemned in the Index; and I spent nearly a quarter of an hour in curious examination of that well-known curiosity, so attractive to English visitors,—Henry the Eighth's book, 'De Septem Sacramentis,' which he sent the Pope, as he says himself, 'in testimony of his faith and friendship.'—

Anglorum Rex Henricus Leo Decimo mittit
Hoc opus, et fidei testem et amicitia.

Besides books, there were many other things in the Library that pleased and interested me. In particular, I may mention some of the beautiful vases, and other ornaments, presented by different sovereigns to the reigning Pope, some crosses and chalices used by the early Christians, and specimens of the instruments of torture employed in their persecution. I was also interested with a view of St. Peter's, as designed by Michael Angelo, and one of the raising of the Vatican Obelisk by Fontana. Here, also, is a fine collection of Byzantine and Medieval Italian paintings, and a curious Russian calendar of the seventeenth century in the form of a Greek cross. The celebrated fresco, called the 'Nozze Aldobrandini,' is also to be seen here. The bridegroom in this composition is considered by the accurate critic, John Bell, as the *finest thing he had ever seen!* 'His brown figure gives a singular appearance of hardihood, and token of having grappled with danger and felt the influence of burning suns. The limbs are drawn with inimitable skill,—slender, of the finest proportions, making the just medium between strength and agility; while the low sustaining posture resting firmly on the right hand, half turning towards the bride, is wonderfully conceived. A pleasing tone of purity reigns through the whole composition, in which nothing bacchanalian offends the eye or invades the chaste keeping of the scene.' There is also here an interesting series of subjects from the 'Odyssey,' found in the ruins of a Roman house on the Esquiline, and a fine crucifix in rock crystal, with two medallions of our Lord's Passion, engraved in *intaglio*. Altogether, I must say that the hour I devoted to the Library on this occasion, and many hours which I passed there afterwards, were profitably and delightfully spent. When three o'clock struck, I grumbled much at not having seen more of the Vatican. I was, however, somewhat pacified by the remark of my friend, which I believe was the only consolatory one he could have made under the circumstances. 'Ci ritorneremo,' said he, taking me by the arm,—'ci ritorneremo un altro giorno.' Returning home, the conversation turned on those who have held the office of Bibliothecarius in this famous library. It is usually held by one of the most learned of the cardinals, subordinate to whom are two sub-librarians and nine secretaries, distinguished for their

knowledge of Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Chinese, and various other languages. Amongst the celebrated librarians of modern times were Mai and Mezzofanti, the former, from his skill and success in deciphering the 'Acts of the Ancients,' called the 'Christopher Columbus of Libraries,' and the latter well known as the celebrated possessor of over a hundred living languages. Holstenius, who was one of the most erudite men of the seventeenth century, was librarian of the Vatican. On his death, Leo Allatius succeeded; and the learned Evodius Assemani followed in the same honourable post. The last of these having been once a subject of the Ottoman Porte, and the others converts—Holstenius from Protestantism, and Allatius from the Greek Church—their appointment was celebrated by Pasquin in the following interesting distich:—

Præfuit hereticus, post hunc schismaticus, et nunc Turca præest! Petri Bibliotheca valet!

If my reader should regret, as I did, that we have not seen more of the Vatican in this 'stroll,' I can only say, for his satisfaction, like the Roman gentleman I have introduced, 'We shall return to it another day,'—*'Ci ritorneremo un altro giorno.'*

Next in wonder to Trajan's Column is the pillar which has been erected in the Piazza di Spagna in honour of the Immaculate Conception. The square is exceedingly fashionable, and therefore, says the author, "a fitting spot for that beautiful column which commemorates the definition of a dogma so unanimously approved by the clergy and faithful of all Christendom." Here is the pillar:—

"A large pillar of eastern Cipollino marble, found in the ruins of the Campus Martius, forms the shaft of this elegant 'memorial.' It is believed to be a relic of the famous portico of the Argonauts, which commemorated the enterprising avarice of Jason and his followers. May it not rejoice to be transferred from such a purpose to the glorious one which it now fulfils? Around the foot of this beautiful pillar are seated the statues of Moses, Isaiah, David, and Ezekiel, the four prophets who most clearly proclaimed the original purity of Mary, and her perpetual victory over the enemy of man. Each one holds in his hand a scroll containing some of his most remarkable words in favour of this belief; and it is imposing, indeed, to see the deliverer of Israel, the 'great prophet,' the royal Psalmist, and the 'strength of God,' uniting in predictive testimony of a truth which it has been reserved to our own generation to see confirmed. Looking at these patriarchs of the old dispensation, one is also reminded that, as the tabernacle of the law was raised by the gathered offerings of all Israel, so the column of Mary was erected by the tribute of the whole Christian world. The capital is decorated with a lily, the olive-branch, and other emblems of the Virgin's purity, reminding us of the 'chapters' of those pillars mentioned in the Book of Kings, 'Et super capita columnarum opus in modum lili posuit.' Over all is the bronze statue of the Immaculate Mother, resting on a marble globe supported by the symbols of the four Evangelists. The new moon is rising beautiful beneath her feet, and she crushes with her heel the serpent's head. '*Fair as the moon—terrible as an army set in array.*' Ave Maria! gratia plena!"

A remarkable spectacle which the author witnessed is "The Polyglot Academy," given every year in the Church of the Propaganda:—

"The pupils of this wonderful College, gathered from almost every nation of the world, exemplified each by a short literary production in his own dialect, nearly all the principal modifications of earthly tongues. In two divisions were given, first, the Asiatic and African; secondly, the European and Oceanian languages, illustrating the two former families by sixteen, the latter by thirty-nine compositions. The brilliant strains of a first-rate orchestra often agreeably interrupted the proceedings, when the ear began to tire of the strange but sometimes barbarous sounds of its many-tongued entertainers; and the second part was particularly enlivened by a beautiful canto, sung by several students to accompaniment of exquisite Italian music. By a judicious and liberal

arrangement, a volume was given to every guest, containing translations of all the compositions into Italian prose or verse: thus enabling him to follow each recitation with more interest than he could possibly feel in merely listening to the unmeaning accents of the originals. The '*Prolusione*,' or Introductory Essay, written in Latin by a young countryman of my own, and read in true Italo-Latin style, informed the assembly that, as on a previous occasion, the students had celebrated the definition of the Immaculate Conception, they were now about to celebrate the *fact*, as represented by the beautiful monument which stands in the piazza before their door. The first part opened with a Hebrew poem, recited by a student from Constantinople, and he was followed by a young native of Mesopotamia, in some literal Chaldaic verses, which principally turned upon the 'Columns of Seth,' the first of which any mention has been preserved. Another Mesopotamian referred in vulgar Chaldaic to the conference at Mossul, where the Bishops of Chaldea, in 1849, imposed it as a precept on the faithful of their country to keep holy the Feast of the Conception. Syriac, and literal and modern Armenian, came next; Mr. Peter Azar, of Damascus, recited some Arabic lines alluding to the symbols on the pillar; and Messrs. Thu and Ko, in choice Chinese dialogue, worthily represented the difficult language of their 'Celestial' fatherland. A Persian poem, entitled, 'The Triumph of Sapor and that of Mary,' made a pretty allusion to the twenty-five remaining columns of the Temple of Persepolis. Some Kurdic verses followed, which read very agreeably in the Italian translation I possess. A young gentleman from English Indostan gave a specimen of his native language, in a poem which recorded the rededication of India to the protection of the Immaculate Virgin, by Charles III. of Spain; and Bengalese was illustrated by a student from Chittagong. Turkish, Theban, and Memphis Coptic followed, and the first part terminated by three or four lines in the language of Soudan, with which a Mr. de Paoli, from Darfour, favoured the delighted audience. Curious, however, as was this portion of the performance, I think the second was found by far more generally interesting, the European languages, which it principally exemplified, being more extensively understood by the assembly than either those of Asia or Africa, which were illustrated by the first. It was opened by a student from Melos, who recited a poem on 'The Glorious Monument' in beautiful classic Greek. Romaine, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Swiss, Dutch, Danish, English, Wallachian, and Russian, were amongst the languages which followed. Two Oceanians sang the glories of Mary, in the dialects of their distant homes; and the whole was concluded by a few words of 'thanks and excuse,' spoken with spirit, by a young gentleman from the south of France. Into this latter part there was also introduced an amusing dialogue, in Italian, which was well calculated to heighten the pleasure which all must have derived from this interesting entertainment. It was remarkable with what accuracy the four little boys who spoke this dialogue adopted the genuine comic manner and intonation of the Italian, though all were foreigners; one of them being from Copenhagen, two from Ireland, and the fourth from Zuk, in Mount Libanus. I must not forget to add, that some students sang their pieces in the style of their native countries, and though this added a little to the length of the performance, I am sure it increased in no small degree the attractive nature of the exhibition."

In the Church of S. Agata is a tomb sacred to an Irishman, for in it is contained the heart of O'Connell:—

"A mural monument, consisting of two reliefs, marks out the spot where rests this precious relic of our champion. The epitaph, which I believe is from the pen of Dr. Newman, introduces the indignant words in which the Liberator refused to sign the Declaration in 1839, and the lower relief represents him addressing those words to the House of Commons from its bar. The portraits which surround him, of Peel, Graham, the Earl of Lincoln,

and Lord Elliott, on one side; and of Lords Althorp, Duncannon, Morpeth, and Ebrington, on the other, are from engravings forwarded from England, and are considered by those remembering the originals as successful in a high degree. The architectural details round the monument are very graceful, and by their grey tint happily contrast with the white marble of the figures they inclose. Altogether it is a work highly creditable to all concerned in it,—more, however, I cannot help saying, to the munificence of Bianconi, at whose expense it was erected, and to the memory of the great man whose undying fame it commemorates, than to the skill of the artist by whom it was executed."

A description of the Catacombs, the Holy Week, and the neighbourhood of Rome concludes the work, which will interest those who take the author's point of view.

A Memoir of the Life and Labours of the Rev. William Hendry Stowell, D.D. Edited by William Stowell, B.A. (Judd & Glass.)

THE Memoir compiled by Mr. William Stowell is devotional rather than biographical. Whatever narrative there is in it might have been contained in thirty pages, instead of three hundred. The writer is magniloquent, arrogant, and sometimes aggressive in his praises of the late preacher, and the monotonous "spiritualization" of his style will be repulsive to all readers who do not admire the worst species of ephemeral pulpit eloquence forced into a volume that ought to have possessed something of a permanent character. "The editor rejoices most sincerely," we are informed, "that it has fallen to his lot to wield the descriptive pen almost alone in this book, for every page has introduced him to new pleasures of the purest kind." This accounts for the intolerable lengthiness and laxity of the Memoir, eked out as it is with fragments from sermons, and supplemented by a ponderous body of Dr. Stowell's discourses as a minister. Further on we are told, as an apology for the omission of sundry names, "If the common practice of acknowledging kind help were fully adopted in this instance, it would be necessary to offer formal thanks for loving help and service to those who manfully claved unto their injured and insulted brother while he lived, and whose varied services to his reputation, living and dead (*sic*), and so to the Church of Christ, are beyond the force of words to estimate." We must add, that the service rendered to any man's fame, "living or dead," by such a work as Mr. Stowell's may be very easily estimated.

There were few points of general interest, indeed, in the career of Dr. William Hendry Stowell. He was a Manx man by birth and parentage. The date of his birth is not known. At the worldly position of his parents we are left to guess; however, his mother is said, after an incident which is described as a miracle, to have dedicated him to the Church, although his earliest employments were secular. When ten years old, about the close of the first decade in our century, he was taken to Liverpool, where his father settled, and then began to evince a taste for learning and literature—such learning and literature as 'Sindbad the Sailor,' 'The Adventures of Baron Munchausen,' 'The Reveries of Baron Trenck,' and then 'The Pilgrimage to Mount Zion.' In the intervals of collecting book debts, with his elbows rubbing the kitchen-table, he mused upon theology; he became a Sunday-school teacher, and we have some extracts from a tolerable sermon preached by him to his pupils at fifteen years of age. In 1816, "The church at Great George Street was invited to consider the qualifications of the young candidate for the ministry," and, being favourably judged, he was adopted.

The college course ran smoothly, without events of any kind—at least, according to this Memoir. Stowell preached his probationary sermon with success, and was appointed, while still very young, to a pulpit in North Shields. His studies were extensive and varied—in German, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew literature, as well as in that of English. Concerning his qualifications as a preacher at this period, Mr. Stowell writes:—

"His tutor, Dr. Fletcher, was for many years a prince among the prophets; and perhaps the influence of the tutor's manly but most elegant style and demeanour contributed more decidedly than anything else to form the character of Mr. Stowell as a preacher; indeed, there can be no doubt that this influence, however mingled and modified at the outset, was by far the most permanent in its effects. According to the rather incongruous testimony within reach, Mr. Stowell was remarkable for neatness of arrangement and for the use of choice, almost dainty diction; remarkable also for calmness and clearness, as if already in the professor's chair; nor less remarkable for an impassioned earnestness on nearly all occasions. This last testimony is incidentally confirmed by the fact, that for many years he was under the necessity of changing his linen after every Sabbath evening service. Allowing for partiality in people who first felt the power of saving truth under his ministry, there is still enough warranty for asserting that, but for want of vocal compass, Mr. Stowell would have risen to the highest rank of pulpit oratory. True, there have been instances in which this defect has been even more painfully observable, without appearing to mar the effect of other qualities of eloquence, where these have existed in an eminent degree: one instance will occur to all readers of these pages, in which the weakest voice ever uttered in the sanctuary has for forty years been regarded as the most eloquent and effective of the age. But in Mr. Stowell's case this defect was a disappointment, the bitterness of which none knew but himself; it rendered his adopted models almost useless, and disconcerted the ideal towards which he had always been striving."

On one occasion, while proceeding to deliver a funeral sermon, he was nearly drowned in the river at Shields, and the event would seem to have exercised a lasting influence upon his mind.

From Rotherham, to which town he was next translated, he went into the villages round about; he sat in the large low-roofed chambers of the cottages; he smiled beside the huge chimneys, with their Yorkshire fires; he made himself at home at the three-legged table; he handled the humble snuffers, which, it is remarked, "few men could use so easily or so deftly as himself"! Clearly, we are now in that biographical stream for which the materials in Mr. Stowell's hands were so varied and abundant. Not so, however. The narrative is overwhelmed under a mass of generalities and superfluities signifying nothing. The first lustrum of the new pastorate having elapsed, Stowell was presented with a purse of fifty guineas in recognition of his virtues and talents. We are then told, in the peculiar style distinguishing the book, —

"Mr. Stowell profited by that very delicacy of constitution which, if yielded to, would have induced feverish indolence and a miserable life of sickly fancies. He could not eat, drink, and sleep like other men; and every day, for forty years, he lived a longer and more energetic life than any man in robust health could live. By strict temperance, which was his rule from the cradle to the grave, he kept unclugged the delicate fabric of his brain, and untainted the fine, subtle, nervous energy which played and pulsed through his whole nature, like the electric principle through the rugged obstructions of the material universe."

In a chapter headed 'Mission to Working Men,' the compiler of this Memoir is pleased

to write turbulently about the press, secular and religious; in one instance, it would almost seem, because it reflected on Stowell for describing Jesus of Nazareth as "a gentleman." However, we pass over this very ineffective and unimportant episode in a biographer's career of "new pleasures of the purest kind." In 1849 failing health compelled Stowell to abandon his Rotherham pastorate, which he quitted amid the heart-felt regrets of his congregation. He had applied himself too intensely to criticism and research. From the standard theology of Great Britain he had dived into patristic and foreign divinity; we have already noted his mastery of Hebrew and Greek; he was in perpetual correspondence with linguists and lexicographers in many parts of Europe; the French, German, and Italian languages were among his acquisitions; he read Dutch and Spanish; he studied Arabic and Syriac; more than this, he was constantly thinking, writing, and engaging in the duties of an editor. No wonder that the living machine tired, and refused to sustain so vast a burden. The editor affords an interesting account of the literary enterprises with which, during the sixteen years of his Rotherham ministry, Stowell was associated. In the course of this, however, he has an outburst of reverential vehemence, which will suffice as an example of the taste to which we have previously alluded. The work referred to is 'The Life of Dr. Hamilton': —

"The work met with a very divided reception; one critic insolently calls it 'a rag of a book.' Had the writer of this flippant sneer ever known the beauty of the principle italicized above, he would have been spared the mortification of knowing that it was one of his own idols that cast the only shadow that ever fell across the fair fame of Hamilton, and so rendered necessary not only Dr. Stowell's acceptance of the editorship, but those very features of the biography which roused his critical spleen. There is, however, a rag of truth in the sneer. It would have been sufficiently severe, and a great deal more true, had he called the book a bundle of rags—rags of costly silks and velvets, rags of cloth of gold—stitched together by a loving hand with self-coloured silk."

Perhaps the book before us was wrought upon this pattern, of costly rags, "stitched together by a loving hand with self-coloured silk," whatever that may mean. But Mr. Stowell's literary tastes are peculiar. As illustrating the style of thought and writing which is supremely admired by him, and, we cannot pretend to doubt, by thousands of his class, the following, it must be observed, have been collected by the "loving hand" as gems, pearls of price, diamond splinters.

On the "essay style": —

"A squirt, however large, is not the best thing to send a ship across the Atlantic: we want the rolling, majestic ocean."

On the illuminated order of preachers: —

"I do strongly desiderate a *bright preacher*. A man who is merely eloquent will not do. Some one is wanted like Moses, when he came down from the mountain. You say you like a good illustration. There is something bright in that. There is no brightness in coming up into the pulpit as if you were dragging a heavy chain."

On vehement sermons: —

"It is no use to bawl like a shower of thunder-claps. They soon get used to it. Man's soul is too delicate a thing to be drawn by cart-ropes. You may lead it by silken cords."

On plagiarism: —

"Always fly with your own wings. Don't fasten others on by wax: the wax may melt, and you will fall."

Next, there are specimens of "deep and powerful philosophy," as, per sample: —

"Psalms are a musical arrangement of words. These people were nursed in the fine arts: and

these are not to be laid aside. The only men who write poetry are those who cannot express their thoughts in any other way." Milton, for instance.

If we would have an expression of "peculiar sadness," Mr. Stowell finds a perfect specimen: "The best lives are those which are kept up by storms and tempests, and trials and difficulties, and heart-breaking and disappointments."

"Strange, sad truth, with a sad illustration"! ejaculates the Memoir. And now for a cluster from his Florilegium: —

"Here is a cluster of short sentences which are but specimens of what he constantly uttered in sermons, lectures, and incidental remarks: — 'There is an eternity in every sermon. He who writes most speaks best. If a man is not ready in utterance, he had better not be an extemporaneous preacher. If he has a sore place, it is not worth his while to show it to the public. The less effort you make, the better. Don't make an effort to stand, but do it! Every sentence a man utters has a tone and symphony of its own. He who loves nobody will be loved by nobody. He who is not religious in every place, is never religious. The effect of forgiveness is to draw the heart towards him who is forgiven. Poison may be hidden in a golden chalice.'"

After a brief pastorate at Cheshunt, Dr. Stowell, having been honoured with a degree at Edinburgh, resided in the metropolis, "in almost entire seclusion from the friendships and associations of his bygone life," and "thrown upon the resources of his pen for a maintenance." In the year 1857 an attack of typhoid fever carried him off; and a man of genuine virtue, much beloved, was gone.

Rifled Ordnance: a Practical Treatise on the Application of the Principle of the Rifle to Guns and Mortars of every Calibre. To which is added, a New Theory of the Initial Action and Force of Fired Gunpowder. By Lynall Thomas. (Weale.)

EXCEPT at the period when Napoleon assembled his camp on the heights around Boulogne, there has been, perhaps, no time in English history when the possibility of invasion has been so much entertained by Englishmen, or when the defences of the country have been so much and so generally discussed. For the first time for many years England has been thoroughly aroused; the most peaceably disposed find themselves handling unwonted weapons; sober citizens quit their counters to array themselves in rifle uniforms; even the Universities, headed by ancient Dons, who recall the volunteers of their youth, hastily enroll their sons in the popular corps, and for awhile forget the boat-race and the cricket-match for the graver studies of the School of Musketry. This alarm may prove to be unfounded; it is possible that the exciting cause may find other vent for his ambition; it is not improbable that the serried front we hope ere long to exhibit will render the chance of success too doubtful even for his victorious legions. One thing, however, remains certain, that the possibility of such an attack, and the evidence that we could as yet make no adequate resistance, will prove of signal service to us if it lead, as we trust it will, to a more careful examination of our existing defences, and, especially, of the character and efficiency of the arms we propose to place in the hands of our soldiers.

It ought never be forgotten that it needed all the impulse of the Crimean War to get rid of our ancient and time-honoured "Brown Bess"—a change to which, under Providence, we have since owed the suppression of the yet more terrible mutiny in India. Are we quite sure that in discharging this old and well-tried friend

we have left behind, in daily use, no other weapons little, if at all, superior to the old musket? In other words, have we not some cause to fear that, while others nations—and especially the Americans and the French—have made many and successful advances in the improvement of their artillery, we, on the contrary, are still relying on the cannon of the Peninsula and Waterloo; and on the brave old sentiment that one Englishman is, any day, as good as three Frenchmen?

If this be so, the sooner we adopt a different course the better; already the events of the last three months have told us, in a language that cannot be misunderstood, that to lag in the race of military improvement is to get soundly thrashed. It was no lack of brave men that caused the defeats of Magenta and Solferino; nor would the French campaign have proved so brilliant had Austria been more alive to the changes which have rendered the arms of her enemy so deadly.

Of one thing we may be well assured, that the time has passed for sciolism or ignorance on such matters; and that, if we are to win in the conflict, we must rely on other things than the courage of our men or the goodness of our cause. Our soldiers must be content to study as well as to fight; they must be acquainted not only with the arms they themselves handle, but also with those that other nations are using. Short and clearly written works must be accessible to the soldier and the volunteer, wherein each may readily discern the principles upon which the most effective use of his weapons depend, together with those simple but necessary laws which determine their mechanical construction.

It is mainly with a view of offering such a work, on one great branch of military education, the Rifle, that the volume before us has been drawn up, embodying, as it does, the results of a great number of experiments conducted during the last four years by its writer. Mr. Thomas's work is primarily devoted to the application of the principle of the rifle to ordinary guns. In the course of it he is led to make a complete investigation of many incidental matters connected with his main subject; as, for instance, the degree of turn in the rifling most effective for guns of different calibre—the size and form best suited for each class of projectile—what combination of materials is the best adapted for their construction—what range is, at present, attained or attainable by the best made guns—and what are the relative advantages of rifled and smooth-bored cannon. Few persons are, indeed, we believe, aware of the real value of the rifle as applied to large guns, though most people would admit, as a general principle, that if by this, or by any other contrivance, an accuracy could be obtained for the cannon, analogous to that of the Enfield musket, it would be an enormous gain; and, indeed, this was clearly enough perceived by Robins more than half a century ago. "I shall close this paper," says he, "with predicting that whatever State shall thoroughly comprehend the nature and advantages of rifled-barrel pieces, and, having facilitated and completed their construction, shall introduce into their armies their general use with a dexterity in the management of them, they will by this means acquire a superiority which will almost equal anything that has been done at any time by the particular excellence of any one kind of arms." There is still, however, much ignorance and scepticism on this subject, arising most likely from the fact that, till quite recently, rifled cannon have not been tried upon a scale sufficiently extensive.

Hear Mr. Thomas:—"The use," says he, "of rifled cannon not only prevents the deflexion of shot, and insures greater accuracy of practice, but also, without increasing the weight of metal in the gun, admits of the employment of heavier shot or shell, and obtains more extended ranges than is possible through the medium of any other kind of ordnance." If this then be so, there ought to be no doubt about the propriety of at once admitting such guns into the English service; nay, more, every effort should be made to increase the number of them as rapidly as possible,—it being absurd to rest content with one specimen of this class, however perfect, if the principle can be applied to cannons of very different calibres.

In the practical adaptation of these new engines of war, it must be remembered that it is the *gun*, rather than the shot, which has to be carefully studied; because, for the production of great velocities, heavy charges of powder are required, and these again demand greater thickness—and therefore greater weight—to enable the gun to withstand the greatly increased strain upon it. Hence, the object is to obtain such a projectile, that it can be thrown from a gun of the same weight as that which throws the round shot,—but which shall be, at the same time, a much heavier missile. "Now this," adds Mr. Thomas, "can be accomplished by the use of elongated shot—shot in which, while the *weight* is the same as that of the larger of the two shot (i.e. 32 lb.) mentioned above, the *diameter* is that of the smaller (i.e. 9 lb.), and, therefore, the surface upon which the resistance of the air acts will be the same, or nearly so, as that of the smaller."

To secure the accurate flight of an elongated missile, it is of paramount necessity to keep its axis coincident with the line of its flight; for, if this be not attended to, the resistance of the air becomes greater, and the shot is liable to turn over on its shorter axis. To maintain this coincidence, the projectile must be made to rotate upon its axis; and this rotation can only be obtained by means of the turn or twist it acquires during its constrained passage along the rifled grooves of the gun's barrel. Again, as this rotation varies according to the length of the turn given, it becomes of primary importance to determine accurately how much the turn should be, and whether it should be the same or different according to the cannon or the projectile required. Mr. Thomas, who has paid especial attention to this question, states that the lengths of turn now in use vary between that of the Enfield bullet, which has one turn in 78 inches, and those adopted by Major Jacob and Mr. Whitworth, which are, respectively, one in 24 and one in 20 inches; he points out that this remarkable disparity arises, in great measure, from the difference in the shapes of the bullets; and sums up his whole investigation with two general conclusions—first, that the velocity of rotation, or, in other words, the appropriate turn, must be increased, proportionally, with any increase in the length of the projectile; and, secondly, that it is not advisable that the projectile should, in length, exceed the triple of its diameter.

Another question of great importance to be satisfactorily determined is, whether the varying size of the projectile produces a similar effect upon the turn of the grooves of a rifled gun. Now this cannot be ascertained beforehand by theory, but depends entirely upon experiment, and on experiment alone. It is true that where the shot differ only in their diameters, a law may be readily laid down; where, however, they differ, both in *form* and *weight*, a laborious series of experiments must be made before any definite principles can be enounced.

Here, as in so many branches of the great subject of gunnery, no clear views appear hitherto to have been held or published; hence, Mr. Thomas has been compelled to examine into and to state all the bearings of the case with great minuteness. It would be impossible in this place to follow him through all his reasonings; but we may notice, generally, that the retarding effect of the air, for shot differing in size but of the same form and density, would appear to be nearly as the square roots of their diameters.

Having discussed these matters as fully as possible, Mr. Thomas goes on to describe, with equal minuteness, the different forms of projectile advisable under different circumstances. We cannot enter here into these details; but we may state that the general principles at which he has arrived, experimentally, are consonant alike with common sense and with scientific investigation. Thus, he states that the necessary qualifications for an elongated projectile are—1. That it should possess a certain definite density, so as to insure the greatest possible range. 2. That it should completely fill the bore, so that its axis should coincide exactly with it. 3. That its centre of gravity should be thrown well forward, in order that the axis on which it rotates should be, practically, a tangent to the line of its flight. And, 4. That its form should be such as to expose it to the least possible resistance from the air. Lastly, he shows that solid iron unexpanding shot can never really produce the results attainable by compound shot, because in their case space must always be allowed for their windage, for the fouling of the bore, and for the contraction of the gun itself when heated by repeated firing.

After a few interesting pages, devoted to a summary of the practical results of experiments in gunnery, and giving, we are bound to add, but an unfavourable view of what has really been gained by recent opportunities,—Mr. Thomas brings his valuable work to a conclusion, with the publication of a paper, 'On the Nature of the Action of Fired Gunpowder,' which was read before the Royal Society in December of the last year,—a paper containing some remarkable views on the actual effect of gunpowder at the moment of its ignition, deserving, in our opinion, a more unbiassed examination than the military authorities would seem as yet to have given to it. Mr. Thomas remarks, in it, that it has hitherto been generally held that, on firing, the whole of the powder is at once converted into an elastic fluid, and that the ball is expelled by the gradual expansion of this fluid. The result, however, of many interesting experiments made by him appear to show that, besides the ordinary explosive property of gunpowder, there resides in it a peculiar force, which (for want of a better name) Mr. Thomas has termed *impulsive*; and that owing to this, large guns are much more liable to burst than smaller ones. It is no less certain that, with a finely granulated powder, a comparatively short gun may be safely used,—such tribes as the Afghans, on the other hand, who manufacture a powder much inferior to ours, being compelled to use guns of a length apparently altogether disproportionate, with the simple object of completely igniting their powder. We may add, that the experiments, on which these conclusions depend, were repeated before the Select Committee in Woolwich Arsenal, who admitted their accuracy, though they were (perhaps naturally) less ready to admit the deductions following from them.

In conclusion, it may perhaps be asked what do we really gain from these and similar inquiries? The answer is a practical one; it is

this, that supposing an invasion imminent, there are two courses open to us for the best application of our existing means: one, the less perfect, but the readiest; the other, one which would, though less rapidly, provide us with a means of defence, such as we may reasonably suppose a match for even the best prepared foe. The first, is at once to rifle the guns now in store at Woolwich and elsewhere; the effect of which would be, that elongated shot could be thrown with a much greater range and accuracy than can at present be obtained by round shot, though with some risk to the artillery-men serving them, from the increased pressure on the breeches of the guns. The second, and safest, and surest plan would be to rifle the brass or gun-metal blocks already prepared for howitzers, whereby a very superior weapon would be easily obtained. That such guns would be equal to any that *might* be constructed, we are far from saying; but there can be no question that by this course we should at least make a step in advance, and that the additional outlay would be amply repaid. We may add, that such blocks are, in fact, always at hand, the demand for new guns, even in peaceful times, being constant. We are bound, also, to state that the theories deducible from Mr. Thomas's experiments bear directly upon the application of the principle of the rifle to guns of every description, from the musket to the cannon. In all, the same laws—the laws of nature—produce similar, though differing, results,—these differences being at the same time determinable by simple mathematical calculations.

If our Government could be induced to perceive it, we should thus have an ample means of defence at hand, ready and simple of application; while the Armstrong gun—a weapon as yet untried in actual service—might be reserved for those fewer and more special occasions in which the gods, agreeably with classical allegory, are supposed personally to interpose.

4 *History of the Middle Ages.* By Dr. Leonhard Schmitz. Vol. I. (Rivingtons.)

RADIANT as were the classic epochs, and rich as is the bloom of modern times, history can never treat of ages more dramatically fascinating than those of the thousand years that spread their lights and shadows from the eclipse of Rome to the sunrise of the sixteenth century. It is true that heavy masses of barbaric shadow rested on the earth, that blood incessantly rained through the gloom; but in the midst of that darkness the foundations of our lofty Babel were laid. Great men and great events illustrated successive centuries. Learning never died out completely; Art at no time lost its influence. Abd-el-rhman, of the palm and pomegranate, with his successors of the name, created in the Spanish Peninsula a glitter of architecture, gold, and colour, such as no other land, ancient or modern, could display. The Greek empire, even under the Macedonian dynasty, cherished something of its former graceful pride. The blossoms of civilization appeared in Italy. All this is brought out, though faintly, by Dr. Schmitz, who rightly considers that, in comparison with wars and ravages, the annals of mediæval art, science, or literature bear little proportion to the history of human violence and depravity. Moreover, he has not entered upon the sunny side of the middle ages. His first volume includes only the period from the overthrow of the Western Empire to the commencement of the Crusades. Spain was then almost the only region in which any real, social, political, and intellectual splendour was exhibited. Italy, though already dimly incandescent, if we may so express it, at

certain points, was generally a chaos; nations and states were struggling into existence; the Anglo-Saxons were characterized at the earliest dates by the same qualities which since have made them what they are; but the Caliphs in the East, like the Saracen monarchs south of the Douro, the decorators of Cordova and builders of Az-zahra, flourished amid a purple glow of magnificence not altogether barbaric. Indeed, Dr. Schmitz, in this able and attractive volume, has been careful to pronounce justly, not only on the manners, but on the conspicuous personages who figured during the more savage obscurity of Europe—on Charlemagne, whom he portrays with elaborate discrimination, and on Mohammed, whom he defends entirely from the charge of imposture too readily accepted by fanatic minds. His visions are treated as the observations of a glowing and febrile imagination, acted upon by a highly-intensified nervous system. This, we think, is the view that will finally be adopted with respect to the great Arabian.

The work is to be completed in two volumes. In the first, Dr. Schmitz presents a sketch of universal history, extending over six centuries. The second will necessarily be composed of materials susceptible of a more brilliant polish. In the course of some brief introductory generalities the writer says:—

"The history of the middle ages is more closely and intimately connected with that of our own times than the best periods of antiquity: all our institutions, political, civil, social, and religious, have their origin in the middle ages, while they are only remotely connected with the civilization of antiquity; nay, we are so closely linked to the former that many of our most cherished mysteries in Church and State are unintelligible mysteries to us, unless we borrow light from the history of the middle ages; we can scarcely visit a town or village in Europe, in which we do not find ourselves surrounded by memorials of that period in the form of magnificent cathedrals, churches, palaces, and mansions of the great. From this it is manifest that all those to whom the administration of public affairs is intrusted, in whatever department they may be, cannot with safety move in any direction, unless they have at least a general knowledge of mediæval history. The institutions, under which the nations of Europe live, are the fruits of a growth of more than a thousand years, and the results of an organic development, which can neither be arbitrarily checked nor precipitately hurried on without disastrous consequences."

As a continuation of his 'Manual of Ancient History,' this new work by Dr. Schmitz will be useful to the student and general reader.

NEW NOVELS.

Out of the Depths: the Story of a Woman's Life. (Macmillan & Co.)—It is a strange and very questionable phase in the taste of the English reading public when the heroines of novels pretend to be "unfortunate females," instead of those maiden fortresses of female virtue, which to have and to hold has been the ordinance from the beginning of time for the fair and fragile sex, and which to succeed in keeping against all assailants has, until now, been considered an indispensable crown of glory. Fallen angels are, however, the order of the day. The 'Dame aux Camélias' was the first of the class who, since the days of poor Manon Lescaut, was allowed to show her face in a book to be read without scandal. The 'Traviata' was the same lady set to music; and there, surrounded by graces and seductions, sprinkled with a few virtues which had survived the fall—all the ugly facts of every day being thrown back into dim traditions of unauthentic history, which the charitably-minded were allowed to doubt—the unfortunate female became the fascinating ideal of misfortune, rather than the embodiment of an old-fashioned "deadly sin." 'Out of the Depths' is another appeal to the sympathy which has set in for moral Blackamoors, from the enterprising societies

for washing them white from all the shades of sooty black down to the "innocent blackness." We protest against all attempts to bring any of them, however well converted or warranted, into books intended "to circulate in the bosom of families." Actual details of vice may be omitted; nothing in words may be presented against which the ghost of Bowdler's self could protest; but the taint is in the subject itself. The cold, cruel shrinking and gathering up of the skirts, lest they should touch "an unfortunate," which is the popular idea of what a virtuous woman does when in presence of the reverse, is more instinctive than moral; and though it is the fashion to urge women to be sympathetic and pitiful towards "fallen sisters," we recommend them to hold fast by their own instinct. The best, the only help a woman can give to the social problem is by keeping herself pure, and clear of all approach to evil. It is not a matter with which a woman can meddle without contracting a subtle soil, as she may know by the sorrowful sense of degradation, the strange cloud of grief and shame into which she enters when she obtains the knowledge of evil, though she may be as blameless herself as an angel. Above all, we protest against these washed and perfumed Magdalens in story-books being given or taken as specimens of their class. The interest—the only interest that can be thrown around them—is the discrepancy betwixt their actual position and the possibilities of better things which have not been all destroyed; they are made "interesting ruins," and the "melancholy grace" of decay is given to them—a grace which is only the flicker visible in the dark above a mass of that which is, in reality, putrescence. Angela Wellington—alias Mary Smith—the heroine who comes "out of the depths," has gone through "the purifying process" before she is presented, but all the life has been taken out of her at the same time. She has been so washed, and steamed, and distilled, and desiccated, and mollified with ointment, that all the human nature that ever was in her has been discharged, and instead of a fascinating impropriety she is made a wearisome improbability. Let no reader suppose that this is a real authentic "life and errors"; no, it is a phantom "shadow of a shade." "Mary Smith" may have had existence in sinful flesh and blood, and her story may have been told to some sympathizing friend, whose "mission" it has been to convert "unfortunate females," and has told it, not "as 't' was told to me," but dressed up, veiled thickly, and labelled all over with moralities. The sharp edges of sorrowful facts are rounded off, made smooth and shapeless, and so disguised, that the utility of telling them at all in such "food-for-infant" form, may not only be questioned, but answered flatly in the negative. The book is dull, and the dullness is "long drawn out." Mary Smith, alias Angela Wellington, is a young woman who, by her own account, went to the bad without a scrap of provocation, and went a long way on that road. At first she is prosperous—the mistress of a lord—but descends lower in the social scale of vice, and in dreary namby-pamby style she tries decorously to narrate her experiences; but the flatness and dullness are something remarkable. When it comes to repentance and reformation matters become worse—for the reader. There is something so morbidly abject, so exaggerated and untrue in the whole record of her sighs and tears, that no wholesome emotion is produced. The book has a doctored flavour, and it is sickening. If an unfortunate woman could tell truly in her own tongue the misery and shame and suffering of her life, it would wring the hearts of all who heard; but it would be very different from the whine with which the inmates of prison and penitentiary seek to propitiate the chaplain. In Du Châtelet's fearful book there is a sharp, brief record of a poor woman who endured three days' starvation before she came to inscribe her name, at the Bureau de Police, on the list of the "unfortunate." In the Life of George Anne Bellamy, there is an account of how she, one night, went out to drown herself, because she was in the depths of destitution and misery. Both those incidents come home to the reader sharp and stern, and move tears of pity and sorrow beyond all words; but the Mary Smith who welters in the "depths" only rouses weariness and contempt, by the fulsome flattery and

cringing humiliation with which she speaks of all who helped to convert her into a model village schoolmistress. The objection to the book is just as strong as though, instead of deadly dull, it were dangerously lively. It deals with a subject which ought not on any pretext to be brought before the eyes of any young woman. Being published by a highly respectable house, the work may obtain circulation. There is a mawkish, sickly sweet tone of religion throughout, which disguises the extremely abominable subject. It has not enough truth in it to do any good; it throws no light upon any solution of the problem of the "social evil." Writing a dull fiction, and setting it forth as an authentic history, can answer no good end. If the increase of Christian charity be the object desired, let it be done by words of truth and soberness. Young women are expected to be chaste and virtuous, in the matter-of-course way in which they are expected to keep their hands from picking and stealing: they are left very much to chance to pick up their notions of right and wrong. It would be thought indecent to speak directly on the subject to young girls; but do not let them be taught to feel sympathy with vice before they have been taught what virtue signifies. Ignorance is not innocence; and a vague idea that "unfortunate females" are all interesting "Tra-viats" or sentimental penitent sinners like Mary Smith, would be apt to mystify a girl betwixt the sin and the "très belle pénitence" which atones for it. Accidental graces will never do duty as essential virtues.

The Parson and the Poor: a Tale of Hazelwood. By Austyn Graham. 3 vols. (Newby).—There is much that is very good in this tale; it is carefully written, and with good feeling; and the intention, though somewhat vague, is well meant. Beatrice Vane, a young lady of many possessions but more pride, falls in love with and marries the clergyman of her village; but she does what few young ladies are guilty of in these days, she dislikes poor people—looks down on them, and, though a clergyman's wife, resolutely refuses to have anything to do with them. She has to be converted, or else made miserable for life; the author has pity on her, and she becomes a model for wives and mothers. With all its good intentions, the story is flat, and has a constant tendency to fall to pieces. The author does not seem to be aware of what a reader expects—certainly he does not meet the requirement. The author has talent, but needs to learn how to turn it to account.

Alice Littleton: a Tale. By Forester Fitz David. (Longman & Co.).—This story is very dull and very foolish. The style is flat, and the book will not be found pleasant reading, which is the only admissible pretext for writing stories. Alice Littleton, the heroine, is the daughter of a rich merchant of the conventional type, who wants to buy a coronet for his only daughter, and when she refuses to marry the man he has chosen for her, he orders her out of the house—alters his will and dies in a rage. Alice goes straight to the man she has chosen for herself—they are married, and subsequently nearly starved to death; but at last, after a great deal of misery, it turns out that the husband is the rightful heir to the coronet which Alice has rejected—so all comes right in the end, and "Lilla is a lady" at last.

The Exiles of the Cebenna: a Journal written during the Decian Persecution. By Aurelius Gratianus, Priest of the Church of Arles, and now done into English. (J. H. & J. Parker).—This is one of the series of historical tales, "designed," as the Preface tells us, "to popularize a knowledge of Church history and the love of Church principles." It is a very pretty story—touching and interesting. The historical colouring is clearly given, and—(a great compliment to any "historical story")—the interest is as true and as fresh as if it concerned events and actors of the present day. We have read it with pleasure, and consider it possible that others will do the same.

The Curate and the Rector: a Domestic Story. By Elizabeth Strutt. (Routledge & Co.).—This is a story much in the style of those of the Minerva Press, which were popular in the days of our childhood, but which have, we fancy, never been heard

of by readers of the last two generations. 'The Curate and the Rector' is great nonsense—entirely absurd and improbable, not to say impossible—like nothing in Art or Nature; but there is a certain good-humoured audacity about it which propitiates the reader, and it may be pleaded in mitigation of judgment.

Ernestin; or, the Heart's Longing. By Aleth. (New York, Stanford & Delisser; London, Low & Co.).—We are all of us accustomed to the soothing belief in a "guardian angel" specially appointed to wait on one's steps and guard us from evil (though, alas! it too often leaves us at the threshold),—still guardian angels are recognized with a poetical sort of belief in their agency,—but readers are not prepared to receive into a novel the great, fallen archangel himself introduced bodily, with "moth-shaped" wings and "sooty pennons," proper to work harm and evil to the hero, with a good archangel, as bright as the other is black, to counteract all his machinations, and to help the hero, whom "that other" is trying to tempt to all manner of wickedness. The angels, both bad and good, are represented in this book as so material and able-bodied, and their words are so big (Milton gone mad), that to use such tremendous machinery to conduct a love affair has an air of absurdity, against which no reader's faith in "guardian angels" will be proof. There is vigour and talent also in the book; but the writer dwells on the fatal side of the Rubicon, which is divided from the sublime. True that the angelic machinery is copied "after Milton"—true that the author might bring forward much orthodox theology about angels and ministers of grace;—the fatal fact remains, that the reader will laugh instead of feeling reverent; and, though the author goes on stilts from the first page to the last, he cannot raise the reader to his level. 'Ernestin' is not an epic—only a very heavy novel of pretentious claims. If the author would condescend to deliver himself like a man of this world, and to use plainness of speech, he might write a novel as good as, if not a degree better than some of his neighbours; but the present one—with which alone we have to deal—is pure and simple nonsense. In a church in an old German town, there is at this day, as we have been assured by a credible eye-witness, the portrait of a wealthy burgher, who is ascending to Heaven in his best blue coat, top-boots, and breeches, whilst his portly wife and buxom daughters are clinging to him, in the vain desire to detain him with them on earth. The idea is one that recommends itself to the sympathy of all men; but the material embodiment provokes scruples about the laws of gravitation, and realizes nothing but an absurdity. 'Ernestin' is for a book what this worthy burgher's notion was for a picture.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Handy-Book on the Law of Husband and Wife. By James Walter Smith, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. (Effingham Wilson).—If the supposition that every man knows the law of England remains a mere legal fiction, it is not the fault of the publisher or of the author of this little book. Law for the Million is one of the distinguishing features of the present day, and "Handy-Books" have become epidemic. The law now recognizes the fact, that though some marriages are made in heaven, others appear to be manufactured (to borrow a parliamentary phrase) "in another place"; and the recent changes in the law consequent on the admission of this fact give an additional importance to this subject. The present Handy-Book treats of everything relating to marriage: how you get into it,—what it is when you are in,—and how, in some cases, you can get out again; in other words, it shows who may intermarry,—what constitutes such an engagement that you must perform it, or risk an action for breach of promise,—how the marriage affects your property and that of your wife,—and under what circumstances a divorce can in the amended state of the law be obtained. All this is useful information; it is set forth concisely, and in general with accuracy,—and all for the small sum of one shilling! An index should have been added.

Handbook to Australasia. Edited by William Fairfax. (Algar & Street).—This is a useful little book. It is, however, meant perhaps for rough hands, and, therefore, rough enough. "The design of the editor," we are told, "has been to furnish a supplement to Bradshaw's 'Guide to Victoria,'"—and, on reading this sentence, we were fully prepared to find more typographical errors and a greater want of arrangement than we really meet with. One thing, however, is unpardonable—the omission of an Index; so that each reader must make one for himself, or, like the country visitor to the Picture Gallery, having lost count, must begin again from the beginning. The literary merits of the volume may be guessed at from the fact that the "list of works on Australasia" is put last. But it would be expecting too much were the thought entertained that literature would find any but the last place at the "diggings." The worthy diggers step out of the way to maltreat their mother-tongue. Thus their etymology is managed after the following fashion:—"This splendid bay was first called Port Phillip, in honor of the Governor, Captain Philip G. King." History is represented by such details as these:—"On the 28th August, the first public meeting for establishing gas works was held, at which it was affirmed that the time had now arrived when the introduction of gas was necessary, and a committee was organized. The Rev. J. Allen had awakened an interest on the subject, and delivered lectures, proving that we possessed all the facilities of supply, and that the project could be executed with advantage to all parties concerned. The Company obtained land at the west end of Collins Street, but ultimately removed to the Swamp; and, after years of delay, and a large expenditure, have admirably succeeded." This may be, and no doubt is, vastly interesting to the settler, but is hardly bright enough for the reviewer.

A Guide to the Town of Berne, now the Capital of Switzerland and the Seat of the Federal Government, &c. By a Cantab. With a Plan. (Longman & Co.).—We have looked into this guide-book (guide-pamphlet would be its more precise designation) here and there. It seems to be minutely and carefully executed, some pedantry and pomposity of style allowed for,—as when we find "gothique flamboyant" used where "florid gothic" would have been better for the use of John and Mrs. Bull.

The Three Wakings. With Hymns and Songs. By the Author of 'The Voice of Christian Life in Song,' &c. (Nisbet & Co.).—This book of thoughtful, picturesque, and devotional verse deserves to be set apart for something better than the brief "Go in peace," which was the Inquisitor's sentence to culprits thought worthy of extinction. Yet it is not good enough to be welcomed within the golden gates as a new book of poetry. The secular themes are all serious, and, as we have said, thoughtful,—some Scriptural subjects follow, not irreverently treated,—afterwards come the Hymns and Songs,—and in all may be found by the reader not unwilling to be pleased images not altogether borrowed, feelings more earnest than those which merely belong to the mimic. But we have rarely seen verse in which the lyric sense was less developed than in these. The syllables in the several lines, doubtless, are generally correct; but the cadences of music, where are they? Who could sing such a verse as the following?—yet it opens the first among the hymns:—

Thou art the Way!
All ways are thorny mazes without Thee;
Where hearts are pierced, and thoughts all aimless stray,
In Thee the heart stands firm, the life moves free:
Thou art our Way!

And the second verse is tougher still. We can fancy the writer of this volume succeeding as a prose writer, but the spell of song has not been over him when these pages were put together.

A Volume of Smoke in Two Puffs, with Stray Whiffs from the same Pipe. (Hall & Co.).—This "smoke" is not

the smoke that so gracefully curled
Above the green elms,

in Moore's ballad,—nor the smoke which Indian spies give out when burned, to bewilder the senses with luxurious pleasures. It is dense and broad—

ing, and what odour there is displeases more than it enchants. Dull nonsense is never welcome.

The Royal Barracks: a Poem. (Hodges & Smith.)—Yet one more poet! and one, too, who sets about his song concerning "Royal" Barracks (are there any popular ones!) by invoking "my Muse," an elderly lady of whom many hoped they had heard the last. Here, however, she is trotted out, not so much arrayed in peplum and garland, with lyre in her hand, as in the *casino* clothes of a badly-got-up *vivandière*. The author, to be plain, has done his best to be sprightly in the *Whistcraft* style, and in the irregular metres of Scott's ballad romances.

—Mr. Robert Frame, author of *Lays of Judah, and other Poems* (Hamilton, Adams & Co.), means to be scriptural and serious; but Judah is a subject which has defied better men than he. Though Southey praised the 'Judah Restored' of Dr. Roberts, the pompous Provost of Eton, during the period of Miss Burney's court-service, is there any living person who has read the praised epic? Has the 'Palestine' of Heber, musical though it is (the work of a musically-minded man), many readers? The 'Hebrew Melodies' of Byron are less dear than his 'Dream' and 'Fare-thee-well!' Moore's 'Fallen is thy throne, O Israel,' and 'Sound the loud timbrel' are possibly the best exceptions to be cited which could prove our rule. Time is lost in putting 'Job' into the Spenserian stanza. Even Mr. Browning failed, comparatively, in his study of 'Saul,' though that is rich in its Pre-Raphaelite accuracy as a study of Oriental scenery. There was a doom on those who laid hands on the Ark. The Old Testament does not bear to be treated Keatsian-fashion, with impunity to him who treats it. Mr. Frame's minor verses, however, are not much better than his attempts at 'Saul,' 'Eshcol,' 'Jephtha,' and other biblical themes.—*Lays and Lyrics*, by Peter Still, jun. (Aberdeen, King) are the best of the three volumes of verse here tied together. "Some of his productions," Mr. Still assures us, have been already favourably noticed, not merely at home, "but also in America, being deemed worthy of being inserted in many Canadian papers, with, in some cases, flattering introductions."—*The Early Primrose: Poems*, by Clara Lond (Canterbury, Chivers), should have been signed not Clara, but *Clio*, and its contents dispersed among the "Fashions for the Month" and the "Town Talk" of the innocent, romantic *Lady's Magazine* of sixty years since.

Among publications on miscellaneous matters we have a *Drill Book for Volunteer Riflemen*, by Capt. Black (Ridgway).—*The Volunteer's Handbook* (Dean).—*Col. Lord West's Remarks on the Want of Special Training in Candidates for First Commissions in the Army* (Rice).—*High Speed Steam Navigation and Steamship Perfection*, by R. Armstrong (Spon).—*Chart of the Navy of Great Britain from the Earliest Period of History* (Eyre).—*Strikes: their Causes and their Evils*, by J. Plummer (Tweddle).—*On the Application of Architecture to the Commemoration of Distinguished Persons*, by J. Murray, Esq. (Watson).—*On the Practicability of Loans in Connection with Life Assurances* (Wentle).—*Accountants and Auditors: their Duties briefly Considered*, by Messrs. Allison & Waddell (Letts).—*The Injustice and Oppression of the Akbarry Department*.—*An Introductory Lecture to the Logic of Aristotle*, by Mr. Rogers (Parker).—*An Account of the Remains of a Fossil Extinct Reptile, Recently Discovered at Haddonfield*.—*A Guide to the Food Collection in the South Kensington Museum*, by Dr. Lankester (Eyre).—*An Occasional Discourse on Sovereignty*, by Smelfungus (Maclehose).—and the first number of the *Independent Review*.—[Review independent] (Jeffs).—to which we may add, *Brown and his Friends*, by A. Black (Kent).—*Surnames Metrically Arranged and Classified*, by T. Clarke, Esq. (Simpkin).—*A Fortnight's Tour; or How to Visit France and Belgium for Ten Guineas*, by Dr. Noel (Shaw).—*Proverbs, Maxims and Reflections* (Royal Benevolent Society).—*Poetry for Repetition*, edited by the Rev. H. Twells (Longman).—*The Fatherless Bairns: a Series of Poems on the Battle of Stirling*, edited by Jacques (Murray).—*A Memoir on the Treatment of Epidemic Cholera*, by Dr. Ayre (Churchill).—*The Philology of Corporal Punishment*, by A. Jones (Constable).—Mr. Michael

Scott on *The Construction of Breakwaters* (Clowes).—*Sir R. I. Murchison's Address at the Anniversary Meeting of the Geographical Society* (Clowes).—and the *Annual Report of the Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, &c.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Aldridge on Lunacy & Legal Provision for the Insane, 8vo. 7s. 6d. Baker's Exercises for Bible Classes, 6th edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d. w/d. Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads, 6th edit. square, 8s. 6d. cl. Brandt's Fur and Feathers, 18mo. 2s. cl. Bree's Birds of Europe not recorded in the British Isles, Vol. 1, 17s. Brent's The Pigeon Book, illustrated, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl. w/d. Burke's Visitudes of Families, and other Essays, 12s. 6d. cl. Christie's Constructive Erythology & Spelling-Book, 6th ed. 1s. 6d. cl. Coe's Christian Duties and Cautions relating to Matrimony, 6s. Crabbe's English Synonyms Explained, 11 ed. with Additions, 12s. Douglas's Principles of English Grammar, 21st edit. 18mo. 1s. 6d. Douglas's Selections for Recitation, 6s. 1s. 6d. cl. Dubuc, Choix des Meilleures Scènes de Molière, 6s. 8d. cl. Easton's Examples in Arithmetic and Mensuration, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl. English Woman's Journal, The, Vol. 2, 8vo. 7s. 6d. Fowler's Ditties of a Loner, 6s. 8d. cl. Galbraith and Haughton's Arithmetic, Key to, 6s. 6d. cl. Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics, Key to, 6s. 6d. cl. Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry, Key to, 6s. 6d. cl. Gile's English Paraphrase, new ed. remodelled, by Darton, 12mo. 2s. 6d. Greville's Memoirs of the Duke of Devonshire, 8vo. 12s. 6d. Griffith's Artillerist's Manual, 8th edit. 6s. 7s. 6d. cl. Hartley's Handy-Book for Rifle Volunteers, 6s. 8d. cl. Hertalet's Commercial and Slave Trade Treaties, &c., Vol. 10, 39s. Herroze (Rev. Jérôme) Mémoires de N. Weston, 8vo. 3s. 6d. Irene, or, Sketches of Character, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cl. Language of Flowers, The, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Lewis's The Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. Lorimer's The Recent Religious Awakening in America, 12mo. 1s. 6d. Pajol's French Grammar, Exercises and Dictionary, 8vo. 3s. 6d. Pajol's French Lessons for the Use of Schools, 8vo. 3s. 6d. Cl. Quested's Art of Land Surveying, 8th edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl. Shadows of Jesus: Sunday Readings for Children, 12mo. 2s. 6d. Smith's (Rev. John) Public Worship, Vol. 1, cheap edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Stevenson's Civil Engineering of S. America, 2nd ed. 3s. 6d. cl. Stocquer's Family History of British India, 6s. 2s. 6d. cl. Wade's 100 Psalms and Hymns, arranged for 1 or 2 Voices, 40s. 1s. 6d. cl. Webb's Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl. White's Catechism of the Marine Steam-Engine, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Williams's Through Norway with a Knapsack, post 8vo. 12s. cl. Williamson's Notes on the Wounded in India, 8vo. 12s. cl. Wool and Woollen Manufactures of Great Britain, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Members of the Anglo-Biblical Institute.

DEAR BROTHER MEMBERS.—It is, in my opinion, of great importance, that every Passage of Holy Scripture should be pointed out of the Class, which in my letter to you of June last, I denominated, *Class 1*; namely, All Passages opposed to the Vatican Manuscript, and which are, in relation to what is maintained to be demonstrated to be an *Intentional Misrepresentation of the True Text*. I say, an *Intentional Misrepresentation*, since it is not just otherwise to regard an addition of *Matter* to a Document, than to profess to be merely a *Copy* of a Manuscript, in which such *Matter* is nowhere to be found. For where is the *Copyist's Copy*?

The many numerous such Passages are, the greater probability is there of ascertaining the respective value of the, I believe, nearly 1,000 Manuscripts which are now urged on the attention of the Bible Society, and which are, in relation to what is maintained to be demonstrated to be an *Intentional Misrepresentation of the True Text*, as John 1:18. (See Alford's Greek Testament to loc.)

As these various Manuscripts are *Concordant* in direct opposition to each other, even in relation to what is maintained to be *True Text*, it is not possible to determine, what has been *The Divine Revelation to Man*, if so be, that all existing Manuscripts, claiming to be Genuine Transcripts of Divine Revelation, are to be accepted as such.

One Principle of judging of the Value of a Manuscript, which is stated in my letter of June last, cannot I think be regarded other than as just one; it is this, "That the establishment of the existence in any Manuscript of a Differential Reading, that can be demonstrated to be an *Intentional Misrepresentation of the True Text*, destroys the Authority of all Manuscripts of such a Character; seeing, that it is not possible to show, that any other Differential Reading in it, is not another Reading of the same Character; and hence the great importance of pointing out such a Character in such a Manuscript. To those set forth in my letter of June last, I will now add another, a Fourth Example, John vii. 21 to viii. 12.

In John vii. 21, it is recorded, that on the last day of the feast, Jesus spake unto the people (see v. 40) saying, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink, &c." From v. 30 to 45, There are recorded Parenthetical Observations respecting the sense of what he had addressed to them, and of the people's estimate of it and Him. From v. 45 to 53, There is another Parenthetical Statement, respecting what occurred in relation to some Officers that had been sent to watch Jesus's teaching. v. 53, records, "That every man went to his own house;" and the Record of Chapter viii. 1 to 12, finishes by leaving Jesus alone with the woman that had been taken in adultery; and yet, v. 12 records, "Then spake Jesus again unto them, Who are the Jews? And where is his First speaking recorded? Each is a direct Contradiction to the Facts of the Narrative, if Chapter vii. 53, &c. is Genuine.

These Contradictions have no existence, if the real Narrative is considered; in unfolding which, the Two Parenthetical Sentences should be omitted, as well as the Portion, Chapter vii. 53 to viii. 12, which according to the foregoing Statement, is so *extraneous* in this case, the connection of the Sense is as follows. Chapter vii. 37, In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying to the people, &c. I say unto you, let him come unto me, and drink. He that believeth on me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. (Chapter viii. 12) Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world, &c.

The existence of these Contradictions, Demonstrates, That John vii. 33 to viii. 12 is *Spurious*.

I remain, Dear Brother Members, Ever truly yours,

HERMAN HEINFETTER.

17, Fenchurch-street. August 2nd, 1859.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, August 15.

HERE are the singers—but where is the song? Grisettes and students are trooping under the Tuileries chestnuts,—workmen are shouting in the Barrière wine-shops,—rag-pickers are tipply musical in the Rue Moutetard; but where are the words of hope? Here is another *Caporal*—but where

is Béranger? Belmontet, in Imperial livery! the grisettes will none of him. His verses are not destined to reach the dark recesses of the *Draperie Rouge*, where the *chiffonniers* are hoarsely granting their content that France is glorious. The Polytechnic boys are not stirred by the lyre of a footman. Yet they are stirred; even the heavy *Auvergnats*, waddling under the weight of their water-cans, are moved. As the wounded soldiers, in worn regimentals, lounge about the streets, eyes brim with tears and tender words follow them. As the oriflammes are grouped about the tall, red pillars along the Boulevards, gawky country folk stare, but are mute. Why the *concierges* would join in a refrain—were they any refrain to join in! Here is a vast musical party, without music. Some million of lucifer-matches, but nothing to rub them upon! Jules Roquette pipes *La Mûsicaire*, and calls it a war song; but its music has not power to travel far beyond the modest precincts of his publisher's shop. Adolphe Morphey valiantly tries to awaken the national voice; but how can his countrymen appeal, with him, to the Venetians! M. Morphey's lyre promised these Venetians freedom from the tyrant, some weeks since; but what say the Venetians to M. Morphey now—if, indeed, the Morphey muse ever chanted Venetian cars? There is the *Ménage du Zouave* musically described in the cool evenings at the Café des Ambassadeurs; and from the Ancien Café Morel the excited Parisian may catch the vigorous notes of the Trumpet of Marengo. But where shall we find the song of triumph?

The sense of triumph was never stronger than it is to-day among these mercurial millions of holiday-makers. They adore every uniform in the French army. They bear with the brutal swagger of the coarsest sapper. They are at the feet of every corporal. The drummers live in the hearts of their countrymen. Happy is the grisetto who can lean upon the arm of a mahogany-headed Zouave; proud is the lady whose brother is a sergeant, wearing a shako, rusty from the sun of Italy. These would sing to their darling warriors some grand song of Solferino, some thrilling words of Magenta. There are sweet voices ready in all the Boulevard theatres to chant a great hymn to the army of Italy; but there is no hymn ready in Paris—there is only Belmontet! We are told that great occasions bring forth great men; that in the womb of big events lie the men to dominate them. But the army of Napoleon the Third has entered Paris, amid mad excitement, under a heavy rain of tears, tented by ladies' pocket-handkerchiefs from the sun,—and the big event has brought forth no minstrel to lead a national song of praise. No supremely eloquent tongue has spoken; no thrilling harp has struck upon the highly-charged atmosphere,—as a harp mournfully touched the national heart in 1848, when certain dead were borne along the gloomy Boulevards; as a darkly eloquent voice chanted the doom of the Sixteenth Louis!

Was the event, then, not a great one? Could people give those heavy sums for airy perches, whence, at the risk of breaking their necks, they might see Napoleon's soldiers pass, without feeling, heart and soul, bound up with the glory of the troops? Could tens of thousands of people scramble through the choking dust to St.-Maur to feast their eyes upon the dirty, insolent Turcos—and still not care for the Turcos? We must beat about to find the meaning of all this street enthusiasm, unaccompanied by a word to rally the enthusiasts. Our natural allies (who are the most artificial people on the face of the earth—the born supreme manufacturers of artificial flowers) are easily excited, and are very fond of oriflammes, and plaster-of-paris Victories, and columns of Legion of Honour nominations in the *Moniteur*. The sash of the Prefect pleases them. The sound of the drum is their music of the spheres. They live out of doors, and they live for amusement. Now, the entry of a victorious army of their own countrymen into Paris must surely be considered a great addition to the day's amusement on the Boulevards. The tears and the handkerchiefs are part of the amusement. Amusement, at seventy francs a head (for a good seat), ought to be intense. It was intense accordingly. The day when some of these

troops fired into the windows of peaceful citizens was put aside. The people would be merry; there were theatres and fireworks to come. A feast of glory, hot and hot, for the morning,—fery eagles with their claws in gunpowder worlds rising just over the old National Assembly in the evening:—could anything be more grateful to the Parisian heart? All that was wanted, we repeat, was the poet with his song, that there might be choruses on the way home at night,—choruses in the wine-shops,—choruses to enliven the already lively dances of the *Closier*! To be glorious from the tassel of the cap to the heel of the *sabot*, and not to have a line to express the glory,—this was hard.

Rumours travelled on their stealthy way to account for this. Alphonse, your barber, had heard that the Emperor went to St.-Maur two days before the entry of the troops to regain their favour. The Turcos were angry with him that he had not allowed them to suck the blood from the throats of a few more Austrians. The Quartier St.-Antoine was not satisfied: Louis had not freed Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. Very old men who could remember the great day when the spoils of Italian Museums were borne through the streets; when the Old Guard appeared, worn with the labour of a hundred rapid victories; and when the Little Corporal had put the iron crown of Lombardy upon his compact brow, saying, "Beware who touches it!"—old men, to whom these stirring times were distinct memories, shrugged their shoulders, over the game of triumph of the junior empire. The troops had returned, according to the old men at the Invalides, after a mere taste of war. The affair was a fortunate one for Paris tradesmen; for the modellers in plaster; the gilders of eagles; the contrivers of Venetian twopenny lamps—but it would be forgotten on the 16th! Solferino was not an Austerlitz; Magenta was not a patch upon Marengo. Where, too, was Louis's Bridge of Arcola? Magenta, M. de Cassagnac answers. "Tut! tut!" exclaim the Invalides. Thus the Old Guard speaks to the new guard. And the impression among sober-minded people in Paris is, that the number of plaster Victories about the Rue de la Paix is disproportioned to the occasion. It is true, the sober-minded observer says, that the people is in a state of furious effervescence; and that the spectacle of the wounded parading the Boulevards has touched the hearts of the people who paid sixty francs for a sight of the marching hospital, encouraged by the clang of cymbals and the deafening roll of drums—but the soul of France has not been stirred, or the minstrel to sing of her new glory would have touched his harp and cleared his throat ere this.

Still the triumphs of the Second Empire demand their interpreters. The passing excitement must be fed with print and paper of some kind. Words, sounding as the Zouaves' trumpets, must be given to the citizens, who love the grandiose, the sublime: who can mean little traders with lofty titles, and make an artist of a penny barber. Attitudes must be struck, to suit the cabman and the waiter—as they were struck by De Morny, when in green and gold, at the head of the Legislative Corps, he met the hero of Solferino on his return from the war. The fleshing of the Third Napoleon's maiden sword must have its story told to the commissaire as to the commissaire. In default of even an Arnault, an Amédée de Cesena must be called in.

"Confederated Italy," in weekly threepenny numbers—with a coloured engraving of fierce Turcos by way of frontispiece, exactly suits the spasmodic pen of loyal Amédée. He starts in sharp, short sentences, to do honour to the Achilles of St.-Cloud. The words of Achilles, on the 1st of January 1859, to the Austrian Ambassador suddenly brought the Italian question to light. This question now "left the dominions of theory to enter the region of facts." Achilles' celebrated words were the lightning which predicted the storm. Vague rumours circulated. "People said on all sides that Austria was sufficiently abandoned by God, to prefer the fortune of arms to the resolutions of diplomacy." Thus, in the midst of the reader's breathless excitement, M. de Cesena drops long letters and speeches into his book—these are the pauses in the loud song of

praise. The praise is for everybody. M. Baroche, in asking the Council of State for more soldiers, explained the reasons for this augmentation "in language as dignified as it was sober." The Corps Législatif was, according to M. de Cesena, "the living personification of the country" in this solemn crisis. Then follow more speeches: that the reader may gain breath to bear the "frightful rapidity" of subsequent events. The Austrian troops crossed the frontiers of Piedmont. Now the question which, on the 1st of January, had "left the domains of theory to enter the region of facts," went once more on its travels—leaving, on this occasion, "the regions of politics and diplomacy, to enter the domain of military facts." With a flourish of Cesena trumpets, the appeal of the Emperor to the French people, of the 3rd of May, is then set forth in imposing type. This is the appeal in which His Majesty declared that Austria had carried matters to an extremity which left only two alternatives to Europe. She must be allowed to dominate to the foot of the Alps; or Italy must be freed from his cruel rule, to the Adriatic. More, Italy must be left to herself; she must not merely change her masters. How far the author will please his Imperial master by printing these promises and views of the 3rd of May, when they may be compared with the position of affairs on the 15th of August, is a question for M. de Cesena's own judgment. He has experience in royal puffery; and in his description of the people waiting about the Tuileries to see Achilles go to the wars, in his gilded coach, and with his silk tent, the court writer shows himself to be expert in his art. A little exaggeration is permissible. Thus, we are told that old and young—men, women and children, waited about to bless His Majesty, till midnight; His Majesty being comfortably bedded while, in his honour, the old were courting rheumatism, and the young consumption, at his palace-gates. As for subscriptions to the loan, and the applications to serve in Italy, it was impossible to write them down. The delight of the people knew no bounds. "For," writes M. de Cesena, Literary Trumpet to Napoleon the Third, "there was in this delirium of the masses an instinctive joy at the instalment of vengeance that France was about to take upon the plains of Lombardy and Piedmont for that unfortunate defeat of 1815, the memory of which still troubles them, even in the grandeur and prosperity of the present hour. France will never forget Waterloo; she will remember it always, colouring with anger and weeping in despair. This name will never fade from her memory. This idea will possess her in the midst of her triumphs and her *fiées*—unless it be vouchsafed to her to tear the bloody page (written by treason and fate) from her history, with her victorious sword."

"They who think that France has forgotten, that she can forget, Waterloo, know nothing of her soul and her genius. They cannot understand her. She works her way calmly, but she remembers. Let her be made richer than any nation on the face of the earth has ever been, she will still remember. Let everything be given to her, glory, power, liberty,—she will always remember. But let her be sent, for one day only, upon the battle-field, to take a last, a real revenge for Waterloo—then she might, she would forget."

It is an official song, almost as clearly acknowledged as were the verses of Arnault when Marie-Louise entered Paris. It is to pass under the eyes of Napoleon the Third's troops. Is the exciting reference to Waterloo meant to allay the martial ardour of the Camp of St.-Maur? But M. de Cesena is not without rivals.

"Homage to the French army" appears upon the last page of the *Patrie*, in gigantic letters. It is M. L. P. Mongruel who takes his hat off to the heroes of Solferino, and offers them a dictionary of glory, for the small sum of two francs. Considering that M. Mongruel calls the late campaign in Lombardy Louis Napoleon's "War of Independence," we need not follow the venter of forty-sous homage through his alphabetical arrangement of glory. His enthusiasm very closely resembles that of the man of business who lately advertised 800 African palms for sale, at the lowest possible price—considering that the Turcos and the Zouaves were at

St.-Maur. Édouard Fournier is delighted with this advertisement, and declares that France is the only country where the advertiser could be certain that he would sell his palms. "Glory," says the *chroniqueur*, "is not cheapened with us."

Still glory will have its cheap song. The deeds of Magenta and Solferino must be told to all. If there be no genius strong enough to lead the nation in chorus, little pipes must be tuned. If even a song as strong as *la Casquette au pér' Bugnaud* cannot be raised, cheap prose must soak the glory of Solferino into the dense masses of the villages. In the penny *Pays* Granier de Cassagnac chants the glory of the French army and the Sovereign "who knows how to give and win great battles." Concierges, Auvergnats, frequenters of forty-centime wine-shops read *flashy* De Cassagnac, and go, happy, to the dark corners where poor Paris sleeps—for France is, in truth, the first country on the face of the earth, and they are part of France.

But there is a five-centimes—a half-penny public. It is a great, quick-witted, excitable public,—a public that shows its low caps over the tops of barricades when Paris is in a state of revolution. This half-penny host christens public men damaging names—points coarse, but telling, jokes—is the author of *Plon-Plon*, the *Rois des Gueux*, and other terrible nicknames, and is proud of its blouse.

Said Dr. S. R. P. Grandménil, "I will produce something that shall suit the *bourgeoisie* and the people. I'll start a penny 'Victory'!" *La Victoire* appeared accordingly, on the 10th of July last, and included an account of the Battle of Solferino, together with official reports—all cut very handsomely from the daily papers. It had been suggested to the Doctor, it would appear, that he might find it difficult to make his journal a permanent one. "France might suffer a defeat!"

Thereupon the cruel Doctor proceeds to smother the unfortunate correspondent under a mountain of words. France must be victorious, and the doctor launches his penny 'Victory' with the utmost confidence, since even in times of peace he will have the victories of science and skill to chronicle. He professes, first and foremost, indeed, to chronicle the victories of the Franco-Italian army over the Austrians: but these victories failing, he has a list of eleven other descriptions of victories of which he will be the trumpeter, including the victories of health over disease, of peace over atrocious war, of fraternal love over envious and jealous hatred. The first number (and the last) of the Doctor's 'Victory' closes with the telegraph from Valeygo of the 7th of July, in which the armistice was announced! The penny 'Victory' recording the triumphs of health over disease has not yet appeared. A more systematic and persevering chronicle of the Emperor's victories is that which has appeared for many weeks past as a supplement to the *Journal pour Tous*. Here a sober editor contents himself with a pleasantly coloured narrative of events. But he is tame after the comprehensive Doctor Grandménil. That is to say, tame while dealing with glory; but when he bids us approach the room in Villafranca, and listen to the conversation of two sovereigns, he takes his readers firmly by the ear. These are strange times, indeed, when the doors of emperors' conference-rooms are not closed against the penny-a-liners of foreign journals! The Conference of Villafranca was supposed to be a secret one, but there were ears and eyes, it would appear, in every part of the room. How Louis Napoleon made his cigarettes, his notes, the words he spoke and the replies of Francis Joseph, are known to every five-centimes reader of France. Surely Marshal Vaillant was not listening at the keyhole with a note-book in his hand, and a manifold writer waiting for him in his tent!

When Prince Napoleon carried the treaty to Verona, the conversation he had with the Emperor of Austria was heard by the omnipresent penny-a-liner. Just one tear his Imperial Majesty dropped upon the document in which he gave up Lombardy. And then, handing the stained parchment to the Prince, his Majesty hoped his Imperial Highness would never be compelled to make a similar sacrifice. All this, the refuse of the Russian and other

journals, is part of the blouse's war gospel. The one Imperial tear touches him,—the Zouaves have made the poor Emperor of Austria cry! The French are the first people on the face of the earth! Anecdotes of the war are, of course, eagerly caught up by the five-centimes feeders of military enthusiasm. We can imagine the relish with which a Zou-Zou, lying on his stomach under his tent at St.-Maur, would read the following ingenious concoction from the *Monde Illustré*, hashed and flavoured by the editor of the *Journal pour Tous*—

"On the eve of Captain P.'s departure to join the staff of the army of Italy, a retired colonel (an old family friend) paid him a visit. 'My dear friend,' said the old man, 'I don't like the Austrians since the last siege of Mantua. I was then a volunteer, seventeen years of age. One day I had wandered into the country, when I was surprised by a troop of Wurms's army, and a devil of a Croat, a major, shot me in the shoulder with a pistol. I was three months in hospital. I carried the ball to my old mother, who kept it twenty years as a family jewel. At her death I found this Croat's present, and here it is! Now, you must do me a great favour. 'Bide your time, and when you see an opportunity with the Croats, borrow a soldier's gun, and plant this in a major's shoulder. Will you accept the errand?' Captain P. took the ball, and promised to do his best. He kept his word. At Montebello, when he was General Forey's aide-de-camp, he hoped several times to be able to carry out his errand. Twice he seized a gun, and twice he was disappointed. He could not come at the requisite major; so he was compelled to content himself by cutting his enemies on all sides with his Crimean sword. He waited for another opportunity. It was written that on the great day of Solferino his mission should be fulfilled. In the beginning of General Forey's engagement our Captain received orders to go with an escort, bearing a message to the left brigade. Suddenly they came across a body of Croats, separated from their regiment. 'Croats!' the Captain cried; 'this is, perhaps, the Colonel's opportunity.' A gun left upon the battle-field was given to him, and he dropped the ball of 1797 into it.

"His escort attack the Croats. In the midst of the fight he suddenly perceives an officer pointing a pistol at him. Swift as lightning he raises his gun, and knocks the officer off his horse. The Croats, seeing their commander wounded, retreat. The Captain jumps to the ground, and runs to the wounded man. It was a major, and his arm was broken near the shoulder!

"Major," said the Captain, "you were going to kill me, and I disturbed your aim. I will have you carefully conveyed to the hospital of my division—only I must beg a little service of you." "A favour to you, from me?" said the Austrian, surprised.—"Yes. You must return me the ball that I put into your shoulder, and which our surgeons will extract. I must return it to an old colonel in Paris, who lent it to me. Excuse me now, Major, I have orders for the right wing. We shall meet presently." And P. jumped upon his horse and galloped away on his errand.

"On the morrow of the victory the captain saw the major, and received back the ball. 'Those tevels of French!' cried the Major, 'they kill you, but they make you laugh!' After the 15th of August Colonel R. will have his bullet religiously returned to him by Major of the staff, P....."

Stories of this description are honey to the bees, the workers, of Paris. With anecdotes of this kind ingenious editors lard lean victories, till a skirmish swells to the proportions of a general engagement. It is impossible to persuade a Frenchman that the wildest story, if it illustrate Gallic powers, is *de la blague*. The readers of the *Omnibus* read 'The Zouaves in Italy,' by Pierre Zaccone, from week to week, and receive the author's exaggerations as so many faithful portraits. Yet M. Zaccone's story is about as valuable as a picture of the Zouaves as the penny 'History of Italy under Austrian Domination,' by MM. Ponsou du Terrail and Paul de Lascaux, is acceptable as a standard history. Is it possible, with M. de la Guéronnière ensconced in the Rue Bellechasse

(nibbling every pen to his master's taste), to write impartially of the war in Italy? MM. du Terrail and de Lascaux may deal with Francis the First and Charles the Fifth (and they are capable of marshalling facts with skill and effect), but they must touch the Italian laurels of the two Napoleons according to the official pattern. They must be inspired in a police-office.

It is true that, for the moment, the blouses are not anxious to study *sou-history*. They require highly seasoned food in the torrid regions of enthusiasm to which they have transported themselves. The *Journal à Cinq Centimes* understands their case perfectly when the editor gives them a memoir of the Duke of Magenta; when he declares in another page that he reproduces a glowing description of the French soldier from the *New York Courier and Inquirer* "with legitimate pride," and when he adds the story of 'Masaniello; or, the Deliverance of a People,' as a *pièce de résistance* of his cheap banquet. The American editor lays the flattering unction on in thick and solid lumps; the Frenchman gravely receives it, asserting that he can conscientiously declare it to be only a part of that which is legitimately due to him.

But the most dashing, impudent, rollicking note of triumph which the war in Italy has yet produced is that which is headed by a figure of a running Zouave, with his clarion in his mouth. The "Zou-Zou," as the broad-breached pet of the Parisians is called, has at last given his name to a journal. He is to inspire printers every week. Jokes are to be made for him, and his own words are to be told in pithy stories. His morals (ragged, it is to be feared, as his flag) are to form the bases of *notes* and apophthegms. He is to become an institution. In *historiettes*, lively and giddy as the *bdton* of his drum-major, his adventures are to be set before the world; and all for five centimes weekly! The army of Italy has had one very lively result at least—it has produced the *Petit Zou-zou*. The *Zou-Zou* includes, of course, *bizarre* epigrams, flavoured for the camp. "Love," says the *Zou-Zou*, "is a torch that lights part of man's life. When he has seen enough, he marries. Hymen is the extinguisher of love." The *Zou-Zou's* natural audacity leads him, now and then, to a serious reflection. Here is one:—"The dreams which chance realizes are lies which tell the truth." The *Zou-Zou*, in short, comes in humble guise before us,—but I am not certain that he is not the best interpreter of the truths of the time,—of all this amusement without reflection,—of Italy delivered in three-penny numbers by court writers, but left to shift for her liberty by Napoleon when she had given him the laurels he coveted.

The shop-windows are crowded with Chasseurs, and Zouaves, and Turcos, lithographed, photographed, or reduced to the peaceful occupation of ornamenting snuff-boxes and porte-monnaies. There is a touching print in the Rue de Rivoli, where a wounded Zouave is nursed by a good sister,—and which bears this title intended to open the pockets of the frequenters of Meurice's, "A very angel truly." Cham has drawn some lively sketches of the pet soldiers of the Second Empire; and the Parisian's purse is tempted by sumptuous albums, in which the Emperor and his army are portrayed in startling *tableaux*. The *Chariuari* is moderately amusing at the expense of the Italians and their lemonade. There are gingerbread crowns "de Rheims" lying in tempting baskets opposite the Tuileries. But the people care little about the quarrel between Marshals Canrobert and Niel; and are beginning to remark already, that there is not a reference to Italy upon any of the lath-and-plaster or wooden triumphal arches which shadow the road of the victorious army's march.

There is not a song—there is not a cry—that will recall to the minds of Frenchmen the 14th of August, 1859. Two days of delightful show have been spent; Paris has been crowded; and the shopkeepers (worshippers of the Emperor) are satisfied.

B. J.

Florence, August 9.

OUR elections are over. Tuscany has taken their first deliberate plunge over head and ears into her

political rights, for the election of the Chambers in 1848 was but a feverish dabbling in the very hot water carefully prepared for her by the ill faith and surface liberalism of her paternal Archduke. The work of the 7th of August is to make, we hope, the fair Apennine country, with its rich resources, an example to the other States of Central Italy, and to give her and them a first impulse towards a more hopeful future.

We are a proud little nation to-day, we of the old Etruscan stock, who built the mighty Cyclopean walls which yet look down from Fiesole on Florence, and who sit so stolidly, I had almost said aldermanically, on their alabaster sarcophagi as at a banquet, with goblet in hand, and great massive gold chains round their portly necks.

We have a Parliament at last!—a Parliament to our mind, too, and what will seem more astonishing to ultramontane ears, a Parliament elected without riots, without broken windows, or broken heads, innocent of gin or other potent incentives to patriotism, utterly unconscious of the virtue of rotten eggs, as of still more rotten hustings-professions,—above all, free from any warning fear of petitions against returns, inasmuch as we have not as yet arrived at bribery heat in our rising scale of civilization. So, as I said, we are proud to-day, despite the insidious *sciocco* which is silly wringing the strength out of our joints: and who shall say us nay!

But in very sober earnest, Sunday, the 7th of August, was a day of vital importance in Tuscan annals, and like every other phase of the revolution of 1859, it was everywhere marked by the perfect accord of all classes of liberals, by public self-possession, good order, and a certain gracious and dignified demeanour which the descendant of the mighty civilizations of old is apt to carry, as it were, naturally, into the exercise of his social and political rights. I have not as yet been able to see the lists of all the members returned; but wherever, as in several places, an equal number of votes given to two liberal candidates necessitated a second contest, the more "national" of the two was sure to win the day. This took place at Leghorn, where Signori Bastoggi and Mangini had to fight out their battle on Monday, and where the latter came off victorious, avowedly because some slight "shadow of turning" had on certain occasions been observed or suspected in his rival's political conduct, despite the said rival being a gentleman of high commercial character and great wealth and influence in the town.

The most sanguine Liberals hardly expected, I believe, such a large portion of *Contadini* to use their right of voting, and vote on the right side, as turned out to be the case; for the priests are all-powerful with the *Contadini*, and the priests are for the most part sorry citizens. But at Empoli, for instance, more than half the voters belonged to the agricultural class; the whole number of electors there is 444, and of these above 400 were given to Cav. Vincenzo Salvagnoli (the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs) and Marchese Guido Manelli Riccardi, who fought bravely in the war of 1848. The two *antinazionali* candidates were forced to content themselves with a beggarly account—the one of ten, and the other of eight votes. The priests in this neighbourhood voted almost to a man on the Liberal side.

A little anecdote of the conduct of a *Contadino* from the vine-covered slope of Fiesole, on the day of election, is queerly characteristic, and shows the spread of a national feeling in the rural districts. Presenting himself at the fitting hour in the church (in each Section a church is invariably selected as the polling-place, and perfect order and decorum are thereby secured, not more than six or seven voters being admitted at a time), this honest tiller of the ground was found to be not qualified for an elector by the notary on duty. "You have no right to vote," said he.—"But, at all events, I have a right to state my opinion."—"Padronissimo!" (perfectly at liberty to do so) was the reply.—"And to have my opinion recorded!"—"That, too, if you wish it," said the obliging official, and duly wrote down that Signor such an one, of such a farm, gave in his opinion that Tuscany ought to be ruled by Victor Emmanuel, the only "Re

galantuomo," honest king, he had ever heard tell of.

Florence, August 11.

The great day of the meeting has passed—or rather is now drawing to its close—most gloriously—of enthusiasm and exultation a wonderful amount; of confusion or disorder not a symptom. I know that Count de Reiset, Napoleon's envoy, sent for the purpose of feeling the way for the restoration of the dynasty, has been much struck by the unanimity of opinion here on the subject; and confessed to a member of the Government here that he could not inform his master that there did not exist the shadow of a hope of obtaining the return of the deposed Prince, unless force were employed to replace him. There is no doubt that annexation to Piedmont will be voted—probably on the 14th.

In the mean time, it is amusing to see the modes in which the popular sentiment seeks to manifest itself. The hackney-coaches drive about the city with huge and hideous woodcuts of Victor Emmanuel pasted under the splash-boards. All the shops are shut for a spontaneous holiday; and "Viva Vittore Emanuele, nostro re" on printed placards pasted on every shutter. Of course the town is a mass of colour from end to end,—and all the right colours—green, white, and red. The blue of the other tricolor, which mingled so largely in our decorations before the peace, is now much more sparsely seen. A huge, itinerant stall of monster water-melons passes before my window, which the vendor recommends to the patriotic citizens by skewering "Vittorio Emanuele" on to each fruit of his stock.

TH. T.

Naples, August 6.

Revolutions have their picturesque and agreeable sides. I can tell you nothing of Naples, however, half so amusing as that which he has told you from Florence, for there is nothing in this country to inspire hope. All movement is kept down by a blind, bigotted despotism,—the lights and shades are missing where there is no action,—the varieties of individual character are merged in that monotonous uniformity which is produced by terror, and those thrilling impulses which have stirred up the Florentines are checked in the Neapolitans, and yet you must not imagine that these people have watched the events of the last six months with less interest than other Italians; on the contrary, silence has been a necessity,—the spy, the policeman and Swiss have been on guard, and so they have resorted to pantomime and any other secure mode of expressing their sentiments which the law, or the Neapolitan law-maker, the policeman, could not well lay hold of. There is a species of freemasonry which tyranny has never been able to put down, and in the Two Sicilies it has assumed a variety of forms. First, there has been the frequent and varied use of the national colours in a thousand shapes, which only Neapolitan ingenuity could suggest. Whilst in Palermo donkeys have been dressed out in the emblems of royalty and saints adorned with tricoloured ribbons, statues have been similarly decorated in Naples. A week only has passed since four statues, called the Four Seasons, were so dressed out in the Villa Reale, and a neighbouring uncomplaining half statue which had been mutilated eviscerated and cut down or up to the ribs, was found last Sunday placarded with "Morte ai Borboni." "I fled directly," said a man who reported the fact, "for if I had been seen near, the worse would it have been for me." Sometimes as a lady has been taking her evening drive, her lap has been suddenly filled with tricoloured bonbons, or her carriage has been followed by the police, having been adorned by some unknown hand with tricoloured flags. Thus a febrile action has always been kept up, and policemen and soldiers have had enough to do during the last season of the year. The best of it all is, that these acts have been performed under the noses of the authorities, who never discover the unknown hand, but lay hold at random of the first comer, who is all the same for the purposes of Neapolitan justice, whom they release after having squeezed out of him a sufficient sum of money, or shut him up for two or three years in

prison, as the case may be. "It puts him out of the way of temptation,—what crimes he might have committed had he been free!" said a great Neapolitan authority. It is astonishing to find even under this general silence and apparent apathy, what a secret kind of intelligence seems to pervade all classes and unite all ranks. I was in a Trattoria the other day with a friend who was ordering his dinner,— "And, Pasquale, remember to give me a good salad."—"Your Excellency shall be obeyed."—Five minutes passed and Pasquale again presented himself, his face beaming with a knowing smile—"Your Excellency will see that I have mixed it well," he said, turning over the red beetroot, and the green salad, and the white egg.—"Is it to your liking?"—"Malandrino! you understand me well." Then, turning round to me, he added, "All these fellows enter into the national spirit, and express their sentiments by some device or other of this kind." We pass from colours to words, and addresses without number have been thrown off to the King, to Filangieri, to the army, to the Piedmontese; and all have been printed in Naples under the nose of the unconscious Prince. They have been thrown into the King's carriage, and distributed through the provinces in spite of vigilance the most keen. The Peace has come, and all are stunned by it,—the *cafés* are crowded nightly with disappointed, dejected men,—*jeux d'esprit*, *bons mots*, demonstrations, enthusiasm, all have passed away. Those who were encouraged by the events in the North to express themselves more boldly are now in hiding; the Imperial programme, only half completed, has given new strength to a retrogradist Government, and compromised thousands. "Viva l'Imperatore!" now say the Neapolitan Camarilla in their turn,— "the good old times are coming back again; and priests shall still enthrall the mind, and policemen subdue the body." In fine, our King's lamented mother has just commenced her novitiate amongst the saints in Heaven, and received the title of "Venerabile." A miracle, too, has been wrought in the Cathedral Church, in presence of the King and Queen, and for their special benefit. "As their Majesties were kissing the holy relics," says the enlightened official journal, "the blood of San Januario sank down and liquefied, though his head was upon the altar, a fact hitherto unknown." This, I think, is highly probable; but why the presence of the head should act as an impediment to the liquefaction of blood, I cannot explain, and yet, of course, it is a very serious and important point. We are now, too, at the very crisis of the "Festa" fever, and there is not a ruined village in any part of His Majesty's dominions which does not feel the necessity of celebrating the honours of its patron saint. Saint Annas and Saint Antonios and Saint Pasquale are the great topics of conversation. Serious, snuffy priests meet together, and discuss the respective merits of their parish *fêtes*, and become jealous and more snuffy thereupon. "You cannot conceive how '*bella*' my church was, Signor," said a venerable priest to me the other day. "I had more lights than the Vicario of — had; and as for fireworks, ours was pronounced to be far superior. If we are a small village, still we can do great things." So they prattle, do these tall children—these blind leaders of the blind; and they are the men who are liked by the Government, for they keep the people in that charming state of innocence and ignorance it is so easy to control. Poor Naples!

W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The face you see in a glass is not truly your own. The laudation you see in advertisement, though quoted as yours, is often no more your own. As the face is twisted and inverted, so as to resemble you no more than a sixpenny photograph, so the paragraph in which you mildly tolerated Jones's commonplace, by a little twist and inversion of your words, becomes highly laudatory and wholly unlike. This may be done by dropping out a qualifying clause, by bringing two remote sentences together, by a change of punctuation, or even by quoting as earnest what is said in irony and jest. Some of

our London firms exhibit no slight skill in this fine art; but the Americans beat them from the field. Untroubled by scruple of conscience or shame of face, the American houses make the articles they want to quote, and with an audacity certainly unknown in England, fix the fabricated praise on the journal which in their opinion carries the greater weight. An instance is before us as we write. A lady, whose name we will not print, for we cannot say how far she may be free from blame, has written a story, the title of which we, at present, suppress, not wishing to do the lady harm. It is published by "T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia." In the advertisements to which these names are subscribed, the public are told to "read the following opinions of the press." Then come two extracts. The first, which is subscribed "London Athenæum," runs:—

"Here is a work which stands out, amid the fictional issues of the present season, like a pure diamond in the midst of pultry paste. It is one of the most fervid and impressive narratives that has ever fallen from the press. With a power possessed by no female writer of our day, unless it be by the lamented Grace Aguilar, or the singularly gifted Ellen Pickering, its fair author strikes, on every page, for the hearts and intellects of her readers, and rarely fails to touch the first, or take the latter captive. As a picture of the vast power of the great Master Passion, it has scarcely ever been approached—certainly never excelled. What Raphael was among ordinary artists, this work is among works of fiction; and as but few ever reached the lofty platform occupied by that great artist, so we can point to but a very limited number of modern works which, for beauty, freshness, power and gorgeousness of execution, will compare with —, by —."—London Athenæum!!!!

—We need not say that no one word of this slip-slop ever appeared in the *Athenæum*. It is pure fabrication. The second extract is from the 'London Times.' It runs:—

"The fair author of — has done herself and her work full justice. If, in writing this book, her object was to win a name and place among the great, she has accomplished her object. — is a creation which calls for and compels the admiration of all men, and one which will carry the name and fame of the writer down to its latest posterity."—London Times!!!!

—Of course this is also spurious. We answer for it that the *Times*, like the *Athenæum*, has never heard the name which it is made to aver that this wonderful story will carry down to the latest posterity. Pray, Mr. T. B. Peterson, who wrote these complimentary extracts? Who forged for you the signatures of the *Times* and *Athenæum*? Are such things recognized as the legitimate morals of trade in the city of Penn?

The British Archaeological Association will hold its annual meeting this year at Newbury, from the 12th of September to the 17th inclusive. The Earl of Carnarvon is expected to preside.

On Friday, last week, a large body of the Birmingham archaeologists made a trip, by railway, to the ruins of Uriconium. Mr. Thomas Wright had prepared both ladies and gentlemen for their visit by a lecture the previous day, in which he described the scene, its ancient history and the discoveries which have made it more famous in our time than in its own.

The Copyright Library of the United States has undergone a recent and very great improvement. For the last sixty or seventy years there has been slowly accumulating, in the north-west corner of the old State Department building in Washington, a Library of copyrighted books, pamphlets, maps, charts, engravings, and music. This Library, having long since outgrown its limits, and the State Department being about to remove to the new and more commodious buildings erected for it, the Congress during its last session passed an act transferring the duty of attending to the operation of the Copyright Law from the Department of State to that of the Interior. By the last mail we learn that the entire Library, and the Records of the Copyrights, have been removed to the new department of the Interior, and been placed by the Secretary under the charge of the Commissioner of Patents. The Library has not hitherto been well cared for; and it is known that many of the better sort of works are missing, though the Certificates of Copyrights show that they had been received. The number of volumes transferred is about 17,000, not including about 2,000 pamphlets, and a large collection of maps, charts, engravings, and music.

In the law establishing the Smithsonian Institution there was a clause requiring authors or publishers to send three copies of each work to Washington; one to the State Department, one to the Congress Library, and the third to the Smithsonian Institution. The officials of the last-named two Libraries soon became disgusted with the "trash" they received, or the work it entailed, and set about getting rid of both. It is now decided by the higher powers that that clause of the Smithsonian law is not binding, and that copyrights are safe if only one copy of each work be sent to the right place, and be properly recorded. Moreover, the trade and authors are notified that they need not pester the officials any more in those two other Libraries by sending them their productions. We presume it will be the duty of the Commissioner of Patents to publish an annual list of copyrights, in the same manner as he does the annual list of patents. If so, and the work be done as it ought to be done, we venture to predict that such American Copyright Reports, giving full titles of all new publications, will become a contribution to American literature of the utmost value, both at home and abroad. Let this list be made legal evidence of copyright, and be well done, and every publisher would find it for his interest to give to the world, through the Government Report, all his productions. This would be his best means of advertising. No country could do this so easily as America, and now is the time. We shall look forward with interest for the first Report.

We ought not to allow the death of Sir George Staunton to pass without a word of record in a literary journal. Sir George had many claims on public notice, hereditary, political and diplomatic; but we must not forget that he was one of our very few Chinese scholars. He translated the China Code. Among other fruits of his residence in China were occasional contributions, on that country, made to the columns of the *Athenæum*. A very interesting memoir of Morrison, the great Chinese scholar, was from his pen.

A proposal, made by the Town Council of Southampton, to expend 10,000*l.* of the Hartley Bequest in erecting a public reading-room and museum has met the approval of the Vice-Chancellor. We hope to see the necessary works immediately commenced.

Mr. Fitz-Patrick writes on the subject of our Obituary of last week:—

"Kilmaeud Manor, Stillorgan, Ireland.

"Gladly and proudly would I undertake the task of endeavouring to perpetuate the fame and virtues of my late friend and countryman, Daniel Owen Maddyn; but a letter which I received on August the 12th from his sister, in reply to a question of mine as to whether the family would have any dislike to the erection of a monument by public subscription to his memory, convinces me that no public testimonial to Maddyn's worth, monumental or literary, would be at the present moment in accordance with their wishes. They have come to this austere decision solely in deference to what they conceive—from an observation made by poor Maddyn on his deathbed—to have been his own wish. He never appeared in public—he rarely mixed in general society—he was always writing, but he wrote always for pleasure. He had no ambition for fame—his best writings have all appeared anonymously, and when he did give his name, it was for more generous motives than the thirst for notoriety. This sensitive tendency to shrink from public observation was traceable even in his last words. He desired that his funeral might be private, and that no obituary memoirs of him, or controversies regarding his views and works should fill the columns of the newspaper press. For this reason, no obituary notice of poor Maddyn's death has appeared in any of the Irish journals. While thus necessarily advertent to a calamity not less deplorable to the members of his own amiable family, than in its effects on the literature of his native country, there can be no objection to my adding a hurried word or two regarding his last week on earth, and the closing scene. In a letter addressed to a friend—myself—on July 29, he says that he is working at the rate of eight hours a day—that his physicians

have long since ordered him not to write, but that he finds it necessary for his mental health to work almost uninterruptedly. 'If I was not constantly at work,' he says, 'I would get wretched; from long habit of brain-toil I must work away.' With Scott, Southey, Swift, and Moore, the body outlived the mind; but the activity of Maddyn's mind wore out his body. He became terribly debilitated, and there can be no doubt that this literary excitement and toil accelerated his end. When at length completely prostrated, his physicians, hoping at the eleventh hour to arrest the mischief, prescribed the most perfect quietude and darkness. He was from the first quite hopeless of his own recovery. He more than once said how happy it was for him to die surrounded by his sisters, and not 'a solitary' in London, as erst he had been. His family describe his mind as singularly clear, calm, and collected. He desired to be interred in the churchyard of Upper Shandon, Cork, where his father and grandfather sleep, and he named a few near relatives and friends whom he wished to meet his body. He passed away resignedly and tranquilly on Saturday the 6th of August. On Tuesday following the remains of Daniel Owen Maddyn were removed from Dublin to the County Cork, a distance over 150 miles. The funeral was met at Mallow and Blarney by some of his relatives, and with weeping eyes they saw the corpse of him who had been in the prime of manhood; and the zenith of his intellectual power, consigned to the cold grave! He sleeps adjacent to the tranquil waters of the Lee, and beneath the chimes of "the Bells of Shandon," the musical tones of which have been immortalized in an Irish air so exquisitely plaintive that it is impossible to warble it mentally in companionship with a sad thought—such as that now uppermost—without a moistening eye, or an aching heart. Besides his 'Memories of Men and Books,' Maddyn had another work in *petto*, entitled 'Thomas Davis; or, Irish Aspirations.' This book promised to be of considerable interest and value—to Irishmen especially. It was undertaken on the strength of a voluminous correspondence which Maddyn maintained with Davis from 1840 until the death of the latter in September 1845. I am, &c.,

"WILLIAM JOHN FITZ-PATRICK."

Letters from Melbourne report the proceedings on opening the public library of that flourishing Australian City. The reading-room has been opened with great splendour of ceremonial by Sir Henry Barkley, Governor-in-chief of the colony of Victoria, and named by him the Queen's reading-room. The only want seems to be that of books. This defect is in process of remedy. The library contains at present about 13,000 volumes, and this number will be increased, in a few months, to 20,000. The Colonial Legislature has shown a commendable liberality in its votes—imitating the wise example of the American States.

An announcement from the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, makes known that "Teachers wishing to attend the examinations of the Science and Art Department in—1. Practical and Descriptive Geometry, with Mechanical and Machine Drawing, and Building Construction.—2. Physics.—3. Chemistry.—4. Geology and Mineralogy (applied to Mining).—5. Natural History,—for the purpose of obtaining augmentation grants to their salaries, must send their names, addresses, and present occupation, to the Secretary of the Department, South Kensington, on or before the 31st of October, 1859. The examinations will be held in the metropolis in the last week of November. Certificates of three grades will be granted in each subject, giving the holder an augmentation grant of 10*l.*, 15*l.* or 20*l.* a year on each certificate while giving instruction to a class of operatives in that subject. These payments will be in addition to the value of any certificates of competency for giving primary instruction, should the teacher have already obtained any such from the Committee of Council on Education."

The choice portion of the library of M. Libri, consisting of 2,824 lots, and sold at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, realized 8,822*l.* 7*s.* Many of the books had belonged to the most celebrated amateurs of the day of their publication,

and were adorned in the gorgeous bindings of Grolier, Maioli, Dians of Poitiers, De Thou, Colbert, Cardinal Richelieu, Fouquet, L. Bigot, Archbishop Le Tellier, Madame de Maintenon, Count Hoym, Mecenat, Philaretto, Laurinus, Madame de Pompadour, Longepierre, Philip de Mornay, Henri de Montpensier, Geoffroy Tory de Bourges, P. Sequier, the Gonzaga, the Spada, the Doge Foscarini, the Comtesse de la Verrue, the Medicis, the Della Rovere, the D'Este family, and the numerous minor collectors, who are now only known by their arms or devices stamped on the morocco covers, which are much coveted for the elegance of their designs, said to have been furnished by Giovanni da Verona, Andrea del Sarto, Holbein, le petit Bernard, Giulio Romano, and even Raphael himself. In those days painters not only painted pictures, but, according to the prefatory epistle of M. Libri, were called upon to display their taste in adorning the faces and necks of the fairest ladies with cosmetics, in changing the appearance of horses by new and vivid colours, and by furnishing designs for palaces, churches, houses, rooms, ceilings, furniture, armour, arms, carpets, dresses, books, and even for those gigantic standing pies, outwardly richly ornamented, but when cut open, displaying to the wondering beholders the inside filled with living four-footed animals, or perchance with human dwarfs. The following will serve as a sample of a library which M. Libri collected, as he himself avers, for the purpose of studying the art of ornamentation, and, to use his own words, "modestly to lay the first stone of a future museum, specially devoted to an important branch of ornamental art." We merely premise, that we have confined our selection to the higher-priced articles. Ambertani Silve, a beautiful specimen of the library of Francis the First, King of France, 35*l.*—Aquinatis Questiones, Cardinal Bonelli's copy, 16*l.*—Aristotle's Orlando Furioso, 1530, 29*l.*—Aristotle de Naturali Auscultatione, dedication copy to Henry the Second of France, 60*l.*—Basilii Opera, first edition, in the beautiful binding of the famous Diane de Poitiers, mistress to Henry the Second, 85*l.*—Biblia Sacra, Paris, 1549, with a curious note on 1 Cor. iii., to explain Purgatory, in magnificent French binding, 18*l.*—Bocattius, de Genealogia Deorum, Grolier's copy, 25*l.*—Breviarium, 1492, on vellum, 47*l.*—Canius, de Mariâ Virgine, dedication copy to Albert Duke of Bavaria, 18*l.* 18*s.*—Canones et Decreta Concilii Tridentini, second Aldine edition, on vellum, from Cardinal Paleotti's library, 59*l.*—Capella Commentarii, a beautiful specimen of the collection of the infamous Paul Jordan Orsini, who strangled his wife, a princess of the Medici family, with his own hand, 17*l.* 10*s.*—Ciceronis Opera, the Elzevir edition and Count Hoym's copy, 61*l.*—Ciceronis Epistolæ ad Atticum, Aldus, 1540, large paper, 44*l.* 10*s.*—Epiphani Opera, from Diana of Poitiers' library, 80*l.*—Florida Apologia, Grolier's copy, 28*l.*—Galenus, 1541, in the beautiful binding supposed to have been adopted by Mecenat, physician to the Pope, 42*l.*—Giovanni Fiorentino il Pecorone, first edition, remarkable as containing the original story on which Shakespeare founded his 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' 11*l.*—Gobin, Les Loups ravissans, with a curious wood-cut, Dance of Death, 28*l.*—Heliolus, Latine, 1552, in the superb binding of Grolier, 110*l.*, although copies of the book in the usual condition have never sold higher than 5*s.*—Homeri Ilias, Turnebus, 1554, from the library of Diane de Poitiers, 37*l.*—Hygini Fabule, Mecenat's copy, 73*l.*—Jovius, de Piscibus, Grolier's copy, 34*l.*—Jones on Preserving Bodie and Soule, dedication copy to Queen Elizabeth, 18*l.* 10*s.*—La Fontaine, Psiche et Cupidon, first edition, 30*l.* 10*s.*—Machiavelli, Arte della Guerra, printed in 1540, by Aldo, 150*l.*, the highest price, perhaps, ever given for a small volume which, in common condition, would be dear at 10*s.*—Missale Romanum, from Cardinal Gonzaga's library, 91*l.*—Nausee Mirabilia, a beautiful specimen of Maioli's library, 91*l.*—Pinder, Speculum, Grolier's copy, but repaired, 18*l.* 10*s.*—Plinii Epistolæ, first edition, 26*l.*—Plutarchi Vite, from the beautiful library of Margaret of Valois, Queen of Henry the Fourth, 21*l.*—Ptolemai Geographia, Philaretto's copy, 20*l.* 10*s.*—Seneca Opera, first edition, 35*l.* 10*s.*—

Taciti Opera, first edition, 48l.—Xenophon Cyropædic, a superb specimen of the library of our Edward the Sixth, 34l. 10s.—Biblia Pauperum Germanie, a block-book, 220l.—Planeten Buch, an unknown specimen of Xylography, 39l.

Close on the 27th inst.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—Eight First-Class Exhibitions and Entertainments. Open, Morning, Twelve till Five; Evening, Seven till half-past Ten.—Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools, 6d.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. BACHHOFFNER, F.R.S.

SCIENCE

The Geodesy of Britain; or, the Ordnance Survey of England, Scotland, and Ireland: its History and Progress, Scales and Changes; the Principal Purposes which it ought to Subserve, &c. In a Letter to a Scottish Laird and Imperial M.P., from Adelos. (Partridge & Co.)

WE have previously explained the principles on which the Ordnance Survey proceeds, so far as the system of triangulation can be popularly explained. We shall not, therefore, recur to that matter, except to say that the triangulation may now be assumed to be as perfect as our present instruments enable us to make it, and that the more scientific details of the Survey are carefully and correctly executed.

Can we say the same as to the Progress of the Survey? Unhappily not, for it seems to be inexcusably tardy. Nor can it be affirmed by way of palliation that no other nation could perform the work more speedily, for the Surveys of England and France were commenced nearly contemporaneously, and the French Government has completed and published about two-thirds of France, comprising a greater area than the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, in what is termed a topographical map to a scale of 792 of an inch to a mile, besides 100,000 square miles in a geographical map, upon a scale of about two-tenths of an inch to a mile. England has done far less in proportion, although she has not been harassed, like her ally, with foreign wars and frequent internal commotions. England and Wales include about 60,000 square miles, and Scotland and Ireland as much more; while France (exclusive of Corsica) contains 200,925 square miles. According to the French rate of progress, therefore, England ought now to be completely surveyed, and the results published. This is saying the least, for private enterprise would have accomplished it in half the time, and probably at half or two-thirds of the cost. The loss of time in publication is a public and private injury; nor does it seem intelligible to ordinary people how the National Survey can have been permitted to drag its slow length through all the years of the present century, still having its tail within the precincts of the previous century. We are told that the first base was measured by General Roy in 1784 on Hounslow Heath, on invitation by the French Government to connect France and England trigonometrically, with a view of determining the difference of longitude between the meridians of Paris and Greenwich. The survey really commenced long before, but now it proceeded vigorously for many years under General Roy's superintendence, and it was understood that the primary triangulation was completed early in this century; yet, according to Col. James (the present head of our Survey), the primary triangulation only received its finishing stroke from his hand in March 1856. No employment upon our earth seems to be so peaceable and pleasant as the measurement of it.

What has occasioned the delay? Summarily speaking, we should say, the want of absolute authority in the directorial Head of the Survey, and of comprehensive grasp of the details, together with frequent interferences with the procedure by Parliamentary recommendations and Governmental orders. Those who wish to see the particulars upon which we found this summary should refer to the numerous Parliamentary Papers upon the subject, or to the present pamphlet, in which the chief topics seem to be fairly enumerated and discussed. A point of prominent interest, and, indeed, lying at the foundation of the whole, is the scale or scales to be adopted for the Survey, and whether one or more for different purposes in different maps. Now this, being purely a technical point, cannot be enlarged upon here. Our pamphleteer has nearly a dozen pages upon it, and we commend his observations to the curious in surveying. The Scotch, as usual, fought for Scotland.

It is, however, most manifest that the only thing to be accomplished at present, or the first of all things, is the completion of the entire survey on the established scale of 1 inch to a mile. Then, and then only, could Parliament determine with propriety what surveys should be made on a 25-inch or other scale. Nothing is easier than to enumerate the various important objects for which surveys upon enlarged scales should be made; but the consideration of these objects (which have been alternately advocated and abandoned; at one time referred to a Committee, and at another rejected by it) has, in fact, diverted attention from the first great purpose of the Survey, and so far has impeded rather than promoted it. Such, indeed, is the urgent desire of "Adelos," and his first recommendation is, "that the unfinished portion of England and Scotland be at once surveyed expressly for the 1-inch map, and that the completed portions be corrected up to the present date, at the estimated cost of 279,972l., with a view to the engraving of a new and uniform issue of the 1-inch map of England, Ireland and Scotland, each separately and complete by itself," &c. To a plain man of business, such as an ordinary surveyor, it appears passing strange that with authority to direct, money to pay, men to work, and instruments to employ, the labours of the Ordnance surveyors have been so prolonged, so uncertain, so inharmonious, and so much less fruitful than the labours of private surveyors. When we peruse such details as those belonging to the history of our national survey, we are tempted to wish for some ten years of mild despotism in order to secure alacrity and uniformity in this public work. Even its acting head calls it "an unfortunate business," while in less dignified language it has been stigmatized as "a cross between a blunder and a job." It would be an easy matter to multiply proofs of its being at the least an unfortunate, costly, and protracted undertaking.

We are disposed to agree with our anonymous pamphleteer in most of his pages, until we arrive at the two or three devoted to the Geological and Mineral Survey. Here we regret to find him sometimes in error, and so ill-informed as to prove an incompetent critic. His first short paragraph is erroneous. He says:—"Geologists are not, and do not require to be, like hydrographers, practical surveyors." This appears to be intended to convey the idea that no surveying takes place on the Geological Survey; whereas, even the sections published last year were drawn and measured by theodolite and chain, and so far from being "almost wholly dependent on the Ordnance Staff for the proper exhibition of its rich and varied fruits," these sec-

tions were perfectly independent of the Ordnance Survey or Staff, and required for their completion, not only the scientific geologist, but also the practical surveyor.

As this writer does not seem to be aware of what has been already performed by the Geological Surveyors, it may be as well to mention that they have published, in addition to their geological colourings of the ordinary 1-inch maps of the Ordnance Survey (in which they are, of course, entirely dependent on the plain maps of the Survey), 56 sections, on a scale of 6 inches to a mile horizontally, and 1,000 feet to an inch vertically. On each plate descriptions are engraved, which render every section a concise Report of the district traversed by it. These are highly valued by the respective proprietors of the land, and sell readily. During last year ten sheets of sections on the above scale (already alluded to) were published, and they extended, in linear measure, over 326 miles. In addition to these, twenty-five vertical sections have been published to illustrate the horizontal sections and maps. These are arranged in the form of vertical columns, to a scale of 40 feet to 1 inch, and convey details incompatible with horizontal sections. Thus, for instance, in the sections of the coal measures, the thickness of each bed of coal, the mineral structure and thickness of the strata with which they are associated, and the amount and character of iron-stone included, are given in great detail. These sections form what miners would term "pit sections," and are highly serviceable in practical operations. If "Adelos" would examine these sections he would be better able to speak of the Geological Survey than he now is; and what he does say is the weak part of his pamphlet. We say a word, however, with reference to prices. The public, who pay for the Survey, both Ordnance and Geological, should be charged only nominally for the published portions. We strongly object to pay highly for geological colouring and sectioning, when we have been highly taxed already for the same.

Whether more peaceable times will allow Parliament to turn its attention to the acceleration and improvement of the National Survey or not, is the first question. After this come the discussions of the improvements to be adopted and the additions to be made. It is a significant fact that (as the Head of the Ordnance Survey informs us), on a recent occasion, "the French Government gave the officer in charge of the *Dépôt de la Guerre carte blanche* for the purchase of our maps; and the most perfect collection which has ever been made of the maps and plans of this country and our possessions is, in consequence, to be found in that *dépôt*." Let our readers note this observation. It is just possible that the French Government may take more interest in the maps of the Ordnance Survey than the British public.

FINE ARTS

THE RAPHAEL DRAWINGS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE Lawrence Collection is now on view at the Brompton Museum, as we briefly announced a fortnight ago. The drawings are admirably hung on a sort of frame supported by lance-poles, so that they may be seen to the utmost advantage, as on the soft cushioned maroon velvet seats you gaze your fill, surrounded by the sketches that astonished Rome centuries ago. Some drawings of Michael Angelo are also on view in the same three rooms, so that you may compare at the same time the power of a Buonarroti with the grace and tenderness of a Sanzio. The fourth room is hung with Mr. Thurston Thompson's admirable and epical photographs of the Hampton Court Cartoons. These

drawings are most precious memorials of him of Urbino, and represent, probably, a larger portion of his mind than all the pictures by him that England possesses. There are studies from the naked model for his *Heliodorus*,—for many of his *Madonnas*,—his *Attila*,—his *Miracle of the Fire*,—for his *Crossing the Red Sea*, and even his *Transfiguration*. They are executed in that patient, delicate manner peculiar to the painter, and are worked with a careful love that is as unlike the conventional dash of genius as may well be conceived. Some of them are pencilled on pink paper, with the high lights struck out with white; others are drawn faciliely and gracefully with sepia or some brown ink and a reedpen; others are rounded with a bloom of red chalk, and hatched here and there with a divine freedom. They are drawn with a silver-pointed fineness, and seem rather cut on steel than lined on paper. They are also specially interesting from being full of traits of every-day nature, which the idealist, seeking for great breadth and simplicity, thought fit to leave out in the full-grown picture. Every trait and charm of infancy is to be found scattered through these drawings;—the playful pretence of meditation, the pettish proud condescending to be loved, the helplessness that so endears,—and here are the *Mother and Child*, sketched as they may have been seen at cottage-doors or on the model's throne. Perhaps one of the most beautiful drawings is that of a female model—the one from whom Raphael is supposed to have idealized so many of his *Madonnas*. Here is the candid, pure brow—here are the large luminous eyes, ever in twilight,—here is the small, tender mouth, too small to whisper anything but Italian—the placid, undisturbed braid of hair, and the finely-moulded chin, beautiful as that of the *Venus*. What dignity of love! What serene calmness of ineffable and starry purity! What a crowned majesty of vestal chastity haloes that maiden's head, and will do for ever, till the paper crumbles to dust, as Raphael's tender heart has done! Even in his conflict of warriors, as in *Attila*, and the fight over the wounded man, there is a serenity, an absence of dust and blood and twisting grapple, such as Michael Angelo would have bitten into the paper or swept on the board as with sword-strokes. There is a dignity about the combat, as if the warriors were stiffening into stone as they fought and changing slowly into a bas-relief,—and, indeed, if we wanted proofs of how Raphael studied and boldly used the statue, we have them here in the numerous pen-sketches, free and yet thoughtfully careful, of statues and of Greek drapery. Raphael drew like a Greek Christian. Here are the *Venus*, studies from antique sarcophagi, and reliefs drawn for use and not for show,—not one uselessly and prettily stippled, as our Academicians will see. Then there are delicate flower-like wavings of arabesques, enough to make even the great enemy of the Renaissance recant—showing how much those beautiful labyrinths of Roman and Greek fancy delighted the great artist's mind. There are some of these arabesque sketches swept in with leaves and rolling boughs and crescent tendrils, and others dotted out like fairies' decorative ground-plans, with birds and little figures and flowers merely hinted at. In fact, you seem in these drawings to follow the painter in his progress to thought, as in the *Cartoons* you see the thought completed. Here is the bud thought, the half-grown thought, and the mature thought. The collection is, in fact, an epitome of Raphael's mind,—of its power of loving,—of its fondness for children,—of its Greek tendency,—of its learning,—of its religious ideal and of its epical comprehensiveness. Just as in the Michael Angelo drawings you see Morning no longer the *Afric* or the *Titan*, but a plain, robust, naked Roman, sketched on a cushioned studio stool, so in the Raphael drawings you see innumerable instances in which he has made studies of his friends, nude, or in the graceful costume in which they followed him, as Vasari tells us, in such affectionate and admiring bands, to the Vatican: a full doublet, the long hair, recur again and again, bringing before us a thousand scenes of Italian history, and leading us from Milan to Venice, and from Venice to Rome, with Del Sarto, Giulio Romano, or Buonarroti. Many of the drawings

are careful studies of architecture, and so delicate that they seem, at first, timid; and here and there are little pen-and-ink jottings, of the rarest merit, of fortresses and cottages, and side-long glimpses of perspective; but there seems to be few anatomical studies, and no relative views of limbs with and without flesh, as in the Michael Angelo collection. The absence of eyebrows in many of the figures, and the studious plainness, amounting sometimes to baldness, of composition, are the special marks of where the antique injured and overpowered Raphael. Everywhere there are evidences of the untiring patience and industry with which this great genius worked, and with how little of that slovenly haste and conceited impatience, which are generally the first symptoms by which a young English Art genius condescends to manifest himself. Men who think haste genius would be startled to see here the laborious way in which the great Florentine built up his pictures from the skeleton, clothing them, first with muscles, and then with clothes,—rejecting some—altering others, with all the care with which a player makes his moves at chess. There may have been times when, in fits of stormy rage with popes and cardinals, the older man may have flown at the marble, and hewn it out without a model; but here is proof that no mechanic framing an engine ever took more honest pains in putting together the pieces than Michael Angelo in marshalling his thoughts and bringing them into a perfect shape. Here you see noble instances of his small-headed, large-limbed beings, greater than men, and more muscular than the gods of antiquity,—and here is one priceless study, with a receipt for varnish given to Michael Angelo by Giorgio Vasari, written on it in his own fine strong hand, which the visitor should compare with the *terza rima* of Raphael, written on some of his drawings in a dainty hand, fine, pure and clear as engravings. These are, indeed, real working drawings, and are wrought in a small, neat style, as if paper was an object. Both painters seem specially to have cultivated the power of expanding and contracting. In this drawing we have perhaps half-a-dozen little fairy men striking, or pulling, or climbing,—and in that we come to an avenging angel's head, the size of life, with the hair flowing back like a fury's scourge. The proportions are just as true and exact in the small figures—no larger than chess pieces—as in the other. It also struck us forcibly on seeing the studies of horses and of animals (tigers and elephants and monstrous compounds) that Barry and our sham idealists began by idealizing from the model when they should have started with copying what they saw, and then pared, pruned and heightened. In this way these drawings show us Michael Angelo and Raphael wrought. The one seeking for Chiron in his studio porter, the other drawing his angels and virgins from his baker's daughter. The ideal must be sought through nature, and not from imagination. To begin with the ideal is beginning with the second lesson first. Raphael began with nature and ended with nature. He would no more have drawn without a model than have flown. Without nature he would have soon become, as Guido did, a feeble mannerist. His ideal was in his brain, but he could not invest it with new shape without nature. After all the fuss about the *ideal* and all the mischief the fuss has done to Art,—expression as fine as Raphael is to be seen everywhere,—in this Bluecoat Boy—in that little rosy girl in the white mob cap we met at the corner of the last street—all we want is the hand that can portray it.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—We hear much of the declining value of Turners, in spite of the dogmas and sophistries of Mr. Ruskin; so time brings its revenge—notably so in the case of poor Patrick Nasmyth, who, unheeded and unknown by the Academy, earned scarcely more than a sign-painter all his life, yet produced pictures like that of Leigh Wood (*Gipsies Bivouacking*), that sold at the Northwick sale for 750*l*. This picture cost the noble dealer 50*l*. It is generally thought, that to remedy such tardy justice Academies were founded.

Art-Encyclopedias scarcely mention poor Nasmyth, except as a careful imitator of Ruysdael, "a powerful and careful painter"; that is the stock book's stock phrase, repeated from parrot pen to pen. Patrick was the son of Alexander, who was the father of Scotch landscape painting. Alexander painted a sturdy, intelligent portrait of Burns, a photograph from which we reviewed some time since. He studied in London under Allan Ramsay (son of the poet), Reynolds's rival, but became more known from his landscape illustrations to 'Waverley.' Biographers call Alexander rough and vigorous, as "Highland as heather"—he painted what he saw, and what required no heightening or falsifying. People would not buy poor Patrick's scenes because they were so much like what "you saw." He was too vigorous and vivid for his age. He made no way, and died at last of "depression of spirits," generally known as broken heart, and was buried in Lambeth, 1831, under a subscribed-for tombstone. The Scotch artists rallied wonderfully round his grave, and, when he was out of the reach of their envy, began to praise him. Patrick took more to English rustic scenes, and left Scotland to his father. He was low-toned in colour, but an admirable sound painter, often equal to Ruysdael, and twice as natural as that most sham of all painters, Berghem. But how could the Academy that insulted dead Reynolds, that would have let Barry and Wilson starve, that drove Haydon to desperation—whose annals are annals of shame and neglect—discover the merits of poor Nasmyth!

The annual meeting of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution will take place on the evening of Wednesday the 24th instant. In addition to the usual business, receiving the Report of the President and Council, electing Directors in lieu of those who go out by rotation, the meeting will be asked to consider certain recommendations to amend the laws. The recommendations, which proceed from the Council, and have in view a more vigorous action of the Society, are, first, to change the time of the annual general meeting; and, secondly, to direct relief to be distributed quarterly instead of half-yearly. The meeting is convened for eight o'clock.

We hear that Mr. Page's clever and ambitious picture, 'Venus guiding Æneas and the Trojans to the Latin Shore,' which we were the first to call attention to a few weeks since, is to be sent off to New York on Thursday next.

Art goes on. The results of the working of the Department of Science and Art in all its divisions for the year 1858 show a great increase on the previous year in the attendance of the public on the museums, schools and lectures. The visitors to the various museums and collections in London, Dublin and Edinburgh, under the superintendence of the Department have been 875,898, being an increase of 117,923 on the previous year. The first stone of the Irish National Gallery has been laid, and the Edinburgh Industrial Museum has been planned out by Capt. Fowler. The Government returns from the science institutions and schools, with the attendance on public scientific lectures, show the number of students to have been 68,212. The returns from all the Art-schools give a total number of 79,473 persons learning drawing, being an increase of 83 per cent. on those of 1857. This last year 456,288 persons have visited the South Kensington Museum, of these 217,016 were evening visitors. There has also been an attempt made to begin an Historical Collection of Water Coloured paintings, from Paul Sandby downwards, or rather upwards, to our own time.

We are sorry to hear an account of a recent meeting of artists to complain that a certain Art-Union does not spend more of its money on pictures and less on statuettes. A more puerile exhibition of disappointment and discontent we have never heard of. Surely, these artists, if wanting in self-respect, have at least friends wise enough to deter them from such ungentlemanly steps.

Messrs. Rowney, always indefatigable in improving and adding to the appliances of Art, have just produced a small chest of "drawing models," useful to young artists passing from plaster casts, not yet able to walk alone or venture into the

open street and field. Beyond this stage there is danger in these crutches—these toy windmills, garden-doors and cottages. No one should ever quote or draw second-hand,—go to the original,—go to nature,—better give a child a mug, a chair, a dressing-case to draw from than such artificial toys after a certain age. It is true there are silly old studio traditions about Martin drawing the mountains of his Vauxhall Paradise from a ton of upset coals,—about Gainsborough painting his pretty sham brown and blue landscapes that ever sold from toy models of wood and moss,—and of Leonardo da Vinci studying the stains on an old wall. But what do these show?—merely the occasional resources of great men who ought to have gone to nature, and who, where they did not, suffered for it. For our own part, good nature is quite enough for us unimproved; and we prefer real cows to the chocolate ones in milk-shop windows, and live dogs to those glassy-eyed ones in stuffers' doorways. It may be eccentric, but such is our humble whim. Leave a child to these unrealities and its mind will no more expand to nature afterwards than a chained-up child would after ten years' confinement care for exercise and green fields. No; set the door open, draw that in perspective, and then shade it,—upset a pile of books, and draw them,—copy a chalk head, or hand, or foot, or, best of all, sit down before a real tree, or a real old church, and draw that, and draw it till you can draw it well and true.

On Friday last the modern pictures at Thirstane House were sold. The following lots were noticeable:—T. Creswick, R.A. The Mountain Stream, 350 guineas (Cox).—R. Redgrave, R.A., The Flight into Egypt, 350 guineas (Eckford).—J. Danby, A.R.A., The Wood Nymph chanting her Hymn to the Rising Sun, 360 guineas (Eckford).—D. Roberts, R.A., Interior of Westminster Abbey, with the Shrine of Edward the Confessor, 315 guineas (Agnew).—D. Roberts, R.A., Interior of the Church of St. Jacques, at Dieppe, 285 guineas (Agnew).—Alexander Fraser, The Village Sign Painter, 190 guineas (Isaacs).—T. S. Cooper, A.R.A., A Meadow Scene, with a group of Cattle and Sheep, 455 guineas (Eckford).—S. Hart, R.A., The Quarrel Scene between Buckingham and Cardinal Wolsey, 100 guineas (Lovegrove).—W. Müller, A View on the Nile, 150 guineas (Wyatt).—John Wilson, A Sea-shore, Morning, and the companion picture, A Scene off Calais, Evening, 107 guineas (Eckford and Flatow).—Bonner, John Knox administering the Sacrament to Mary Queen of Scots, 130 guineas (Wallis).—G. Lance, A Portrait, the Daughter of the Artist carrying a Tray of Fruit, 100 guineas (Agnew).—W. Müller, View of Athens, Figures in the foreground and Peasants driving Sheep, 520 guineas (Agnew).—Daniel Maclise, R.A., Robin Hood and his Foresters, a Scene from 'Ivanhoe'. For this painting Lord Northwick gave 500*l.*, it was knocked down to Mr. Eckford at 1,305 guineas.—De Loutherbourg, The Avalanche, 231 guineas (Eckford).—Richard Wilson, Cicero's Villa; three figures in the foreground, engraved by Woollett, 300 guineas (Farrar).—W. Müller, A Winter Scene, with cottages, and figures on the ice, 240 guineas (Gambart).—E. W. Cooke, A.R.A., A Sea View, 310 guineas (Agnew).—W. Müller, The Bay of Naples, with Vesuvius and Pompeii in the distance, 195 guineas (Gambart).—Richard Wilson, The Campagna of Rome, with the story of Diana and Actæon, 270 guineas (Daubeny).—F. Goodall, The Departure of the Norman Conscript, 630 guineas (Gambart).—C. R. Leslie, Columbus and the Egg, 1,070 guineas (Rought).—W. E. Frost, Diana and her Nymphs surprised by Actæon, painted for Lord Northwick at a commission price of 300*l.*, Mr. Eckford bought it for 675 guineas.—G. E. Hering, The Monterone Lake and Borromean Islands, 195 guineas (Abrahams).—Patrick Nasmyth, View of Windsor Castle, 560 guineas (Isaacs). This picture cost Lord Northwick 50*l.*.—P. F. Poole, A.R.A., The Messengers bringing unto Job the intelligence of his misfortunes, 610 guineas (Wallis).—E. M. Ward, R.A., The Disgrace of Clarendon, 805 guineas (Agnew).—Daniel Maclise, R.A., The Marriage of the Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, with the Princess Eva,

1,710 guineas (Flatow). The produce of this day's sale exceeded 16,500*l.*

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

Popular Music of the Olden Time, &c. By W. Chappell.

[Second Notice.]

NOR two, but twenty, notices could be written of this excellent and carefully-wrought book. The musical student who is considering flats and sharps, coincidences, plagiarisms, peculiarities caused by misprints, will be at almost every page disturbed in his technical labour by some allusion to old books, old manners, old plays, amusing enough to break the thread of his research, and to spirit him away from the keys of the piano to the library-shelf.—The historical reader or antiquary interested in turning over the old ballads in which the story of England's successes or failures is told by the street minstrel, or him who was Laureate for the year in tavern or barber's shop, will be caught by some melody that has been crooned at his cradle-side, or sung, tunelessly enough, in the courtyard of "the old house at home," or that belongs to his childish experiences of play or pantomime; and, *presto!* vanish history and politics, and a hundred memories and associations, which have as little to do with knowledge of Art as a flower-scent with skill in botany, get hold of him with their half-sad, half-sweet fascination.—But valuable as this work will prove to all classes of persons, it should be the most so to the musician, as tempting him beyond the narrow range of his exclusive studies, and interesting him in the history, origin, and bearings of melody. Therefore, we return to it for *his* use; though by no means professing to dogmatize in the speculations, comparisons, and recollections we offer.

Nothing can be better worth noting than the resemblances betwixt one tune and another revealed in a collection like this. There are, at least, half-a-dozen sketches, trials, and more or less happy versions of the same fancy, leading up to our complete and jovial dance tune (England's best dance tune) 'Roger de Coverley.'—'Admiral Benbow,' better known to sentimental singers by its more modern words, "When in war on the ocean," and "Love will find out the way," have a consanguinity so close as almost to amount to identity.—'Cupid's Courtesy' and 'Morfa Rhuddlan' (a Welsh melody, not mentioned by Mr. Chappell) have a suspicious likeness—"Thomas, you cannot," and "Hey, boys, up go we," are essentially one and the same. But to minute observers, the most interesting example of what we mean is to be found in our national air, "God save the King," which lies about these volumes in bits and bars and whole phrases (not forgetting the 'Vive le Roy' of Charles the First, Charles the Second, and James the First) as distinctly as do the separate bits of detail and decoration in the stonemason's yard, which genius or accident shall one day harmonize into some self-consistent frieze or grand elaborate portal.—If those who have claimed this tune as of Italian, French, not English, origin, and have blown themselves hoarse in trumpeting Lulli as its parent, cared as much for justice as they do for annexation,—the examination of Mr. Chappell's volumes, we think, would satisfy them. The tune to the mournful Carol, "or an elegy lamenting the tragical ends of two unfortunate faithful lovers, Franklin and Cordelius—he being slain, she slew herself with a dagger,"—entitled, 'Franklin is fled away' (published in 1669), the Saraband cited from the 'Dancing Master' (1665),—are so many branches of the genealogical tree, though not affording legal proof, justifying convictions nearly as strong.—When the fever of the Waverley controversy was at its height, when some were sure that the *Great Unknown* was Mrs. Grant, and others a half-pay officer in Canada, even before the ingenious book of Mr. Adolphus appeared, those who had followed Scott's authorship, with an eye to humour and an appreciation of manner, "needed no ghost" to tell them who it was that had created *Balmahapple* and *Dandie Dinmont*. Other illustrations, more exactly fitting perhaps, belonging to our times,

crowd upon us.—What availed Sir E. Bulwer's solemn repudiation of 'Godolphin' and 'The New Timon' to readers of Bulwer?—what, all the dexterous machinery (Greek quotations included) by which Mrs. Gore did her utmost to conceal the parentage of 'Cecil'?—*Becky Sharp*, again, was written in scraps by Mr. Thackeray in half-a-dozen periodicals years before his pen brought her out complete as the *she-picaron* of modern times.—A guess founded on knowledge and observation by those who do not observe and store up and lay together for the express purpose of guessing, and whose intelligence is of the detective quality, is not, of necessity, fatal or foolish;—and the tunes cited justify something more than a guess in the case of "God save the King."

Let us now point out a few tunes which are made worthy of notice by beauty or peculiarity. "When Daphne did from Phebus fly" is an exceedingly elegant *cantabile* in c minor, which the most fastidious of modern composers need not disdain. "Come you not from Newcastle!" gives a good example of that upward leap of an octave, the second note accentuated, which we find so frequently among these tunes, as to be warrantably marked as a characteristic. William Lawes's "Three merry boys are we" (date of publication, 1652), though capable of contrapuntal treatment, being the melody of a catch, bears a curious resemblance to such modern French airs as MM. Aubert and Halévy use in their operas. A very pleasant chapter in Mr. Chappell's second volume is devoted to speculations on the speculations of 'Robin Hood,' and to a counting-up of the tunes appertaining to the ballads about the Sherwood king. This chapter contains a coincidence worth noting as curiosity, showing the difficulties belonging to evidence in the case of music and words. Into this chapter on Robin Hood Mr. Chappell has introduced a dancing measure, 'Lady Frances Nevill's Delight' (published in 1666), and to which, because perhaps of its likeness to another poorer tune, 'The Hunter's Career,' a skilled contemporary has written words about "Robin Hood." The curiosity is this. There is a street song called "The brave old oak," written in 1834, and composed by Mr. E. Loder on the spot, one who, without disrespect, may be assumed to have known little of the antiquarian tunes here collected. Yet, were English courts of justice as stringent in compelling melodists to

—swear to the truth of a song

as are the French *Tribunals*, Mr. Loder must have been convicted of petty larceny from the *nobody* who made the first—and from the *somebody* who wrought out the second tune—because his is a third draught from the same spring, though the best.

The Revolution and the Commonwealth gave its first shake to the popularity of music in England. Though Cromwell was enlightened enough to patronize Hingeston, the organist, and though Milton handled Hingeston's instrument as no subsequent poet of celebrity has done (Mason, Moore, and Lisle Bowles being the only three whose names occur at the moment of writing, as amateur musicians), yet "the chests full of whistles" were broken in the churches,—and the Maypole, with its rounds and jigs and hornpipes, was preached at as though it were a Tower of Babel, while in the shops of the barbers the twanging of the zittern was no more to be heard.—When Holland sent over ambassadors to interchange compliments on the peace signed, a Psalm sung formed part of the Protector's musical programme—"Old Noll's Jig," one of the best dancing tunes of its date, was a piece of Cavalier mischief.—The only other tune worthy of notice in this chapter is the west-country version, 'I live not where I love,' the close of which, made lack-a-daisical by its *appoggiatura*, may be ascribed, as Mr. Chappell intimates, to the aids and helps administered to the melody by untutored singers,—things never to be thrown out of account by those who transcribe from oral tradition.

With the Restoration we come, of course, into another world of popular music. The Madrigal time was over in England, as in Italy,—the Melody age was coming on. The ditties sung by Pepys and "the poor wretch," his wife, and Mercer,

of whom the said "poor wretch" was jealous because of her singing, began to smack of the playhouse and of Knipp, who sang therein,—also of the Italian gentlewoman brought to court, who desired Mr. Killigrew to acquaint her patrons that "she would not be kissed." In brief, we are now approaching the time when melody began to submit to rules. Some of the specimens of this period are very charming:—nothing, to specify, can be better than the first part of 'Bonny Nell.' Here and there, a northern melody (if Mr. Chappell will admit that there exists such an indigenous thing), such, for instance, as 'The Northern Lass,' has a smack of the moor and heather and the bagpipe in its turns. In the Lancashire dances we have that odd syncope occurring in a brisk tempo di minuetto, which suggests an inevitable step.—In the 'Chester Waits' we detect a distinct memento of our neighbourhood to the Principality, with its regular, stately tunes. James the Second's March is as pompous a parade tune as the Duke of York's of modern memory. Is there not, however, a sharp wanting to the F in its eighth bar?—On the whole, it might be said that from about this time downwards the real, not assumed, peculiarities of melody began to die out. The Scotch and the Irish styles still, however, seemed to be understood as separate: and as such were again adopted by vocal composers,—just as the instrumentalists gave variety to their serious music by giving certain movements the precise rhythm of French and Italian dances.—It is strange to note, as a curious piece of oversight, how completely the Welsh style, as marked as either of the other two, was overlooked. The sole trace of it to be found in this large collection is in the 'Chester Waits,' already cited.

Some limit must be put to remarks like these, fragmentary at best, and conveying but an imperfect idea of that section of the book to which they are devoted. Were we to venture within the charmed circle of the eighteenth century, we might never stop in talk about Carey and Purcell and Leveridge, and later of Arne and of the Vauxhall Ballads, among which some of our most excellent melodies are to be found. The art of English tune-making seemed to die out with Sir H. Bishop,—our modern melodists with little exception, apparently, trying at the humour of every foreign country, and thus popularizing France and Italy in our streets, squares, and village-greens.—Here, then, we will close our notice of a few points in the musical portion of Mr. Chappell's book. As a collection of airs, it will be long, if ever, before it is superseded as a book of reference,—one from which every new student may draw his own instruction and inference. Its literary and antiquarian merits, too,—we repeat on leaving it,—are of no common kind.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The Gloucester Committee seems resolved to keep the Gloucester Festival to itself, so late are its announcements in being set forth.—At last, however, we read that the oratorios selected are, for the first day, 'Elijah'; for the second, 'The Mount of Olives,' Signor Rossini's 'Stabat,' and Dr. Spohr's 'Last Judgment'; for the third, 'The Messiah.'—The Norwich gentlemen are more active, since a paragraph from a local paper warns us that they have appointed Mr. Benedict as conductor for the meeting of 1860, and have commissioned him to produce a new composition expressly for the occasion.—An interesting performance of 'The Messiah,' in Dublin, where Handel's sacred Oratorio was produced, will take place late in October, when the *soprano* part will be sung by Madame Goldschmidt, and the other parts by Mrs. and Mr. Lockey and Signor Belletti.—The performance in aid of the Dublin charities.—The local journals mention that a musical Festival is to be held in Glasgow at no distant period, for which, among other music, the oratorio of 'Gideon' (by whom?) has been selected.

There is still music at the Crystal Palace. On Saturday last Mdlle. Artot sang there; also Madame Bishop. The latter lady is about to return to America, and gave a monster farewell benefit concert at the Surrey Gardens on Monday last. The programme was in the Cremorne style,

since, besides the musical attractions, it promised fireworks, acrobats, a balloon and a ball.

Mr. Cipriani Potter has resigned his presidency over the Royal Academy of Music.

Simultaneously with the attempt contemplated at the *Théâtre Lyrique* in Paris, of bringing the 'Orphée' of Gluck from *Erebus* to light again, something of the kind, we are glad to believe, may be essayed in England: not, however, in London, those head-quarters of the holy horror of experiment, but at Manchester. There, we are told, it is M. Halle's intention to bring some of Gluck's music forward as concert-music, during the coming winter season. Remembering the effect of the selections from 'Armida,' at last year's Cologne Festival, and of that from 'Iphigenia,' during the short-lived reign over the *New Philharmonic Society* of M. Berlioz, we are satisfied that valuable additions to our stores of festival and grand concert music may be derived from this source, and look forward to the result with more than ordinary expectation.

The oratorio in which Herr Molique is known to have been long engaged is now, we understand, all but completed.

The *Gazette Musicale* announces that Madame Miolan-Carvalho has been secured by Mr. Gye, for next year's Opera season at Covent Garden.

Among the tales from *El Dorado* which tempt from the Old World singers, forgetting that prizes are few, and that the same sometimes fall capriciously, is that of the enormous sum paid to Madame Gassier at the Havana—500 guineas a week, and a free benefit.

Mr. Smith and the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre are said to have reconciled their differences.—There has been a talk of Madame Celeste becoming the lessee of the Lyceum Theatre; and, since that rumour passed, of Mr. Mitchell entering on the management of a permanent French theatre there.—We perceive that the St. James's Theatre is again to open on the 1st of October.—"This one more time" on a secure basis,—the performances to be devoted to "domestic drama, farce, burlesque, and pantomime."—Mdlle. Parepa and Mr. Haigh will join the Covent Garden English opera company,—possibly, too, a daughter of Mrs. Wood, who will perform under the name of Miss Pilling.

Between War and Peace, the French musicians have a busy time of it just now. A new 'Te Deum,' in honour of the return to Paris of the French army, was sung in the Cathedral of *Notre Dame* on Sunday last: the music by M. d'Arod,—the performers, the *Orphéon* singers, accompanied by the band of the Municipal Guard.

By way of a treat during the hot weather in Paris, during which time no one can be forced into a playhouse, the managers of the *Théâtre Vaudeville* have been producing a five-act comedy, by M. Anicet Bourgeois, 'Les honnêtes Femmes.' M. Janin's *feuilleton* reminds us of the old story of the Italian peasant, who having several times tried in vain to mount his ass, prayed to the Lady of Loretto, tried again, and lighted down on the other side, remarking, as he shook himself on rising, that "when the Lady of Loretto was good, she was too good."—Justifiably and frequently has M. Janin complained of the preponderance in modern French drama of ladies such as *Mrs. Quickly* thought were better "never named." Now he finds this new play insipid because of the overwhelming amount of respectability in it,—the heroines being four ladies of virtue in different patterns. Much more droll discontent could hardly be.—The play is very indifferently acted, says critical M. Janin, and will not and should not draw. Another five-act domestic drama, 'Un Secret de Famille,' has just been produced at the *Théâtre Ambigu-Comique*.

MISCELLANEA

Shakspeare's Sonnets.—The question, Who is the friend Shakspeare addressed his Sonnets to? has never yet been satisfactorily answered,—and "the only begueter of these ensuing Sonnets, Mr. W. H.," is still to be discovered. Dr. Drake's opinion, that W. H. was intended for Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, receives some support from the following circumstance. There is a very scarce

print, published some time in the first half of the seventeenth century by Tho. Jenner, representing the Earls of Oxford and Southampton on horseback,—over each of their heads their shield of arms and mottoes are placed, that of Lord Southampton being "Vng par tout, tout par vng." Shakspeare dedicated 'Venus and Adonis' and 'The Rape of Lucrece' to his noble friend and patron, this Lord Southampton; and in the 21st stanza of the last-mentioned poem has translated his motto—

That one for all, or all for one we gaze.

In the Sonnets this motto he has adapted in different ways with considerable poetic and idiomatic licence; but I should first remark that Cotgrave, in his 'Dictionnaire de la French and English Tongues,' 1611, gives "Par tout: Throughout, into euerie place or thing, euewhere (sic,) euerie whither; whence the proverb, Qui par tout va par tout prend." In the 8th Sonnet it is thus mentioned—

Who all in one, one pleasing note do sing,
Whose speechless song, being many seeming one.

In Sonnet 31 the motto is played upon; in Sonnet 105 the spirit of the motto is taken as constancy, or one throughout, and in many of the others it will be found to be the pervading thought; which I cannot but think brings the noble bearer of the motto and Mr. W. H. into very close union,—in fact, that they are the same person. I have little doubt Lord Southampton took his motto in compliment to the Queen from the one of her own choice, "Semper eadem,"—he well knowing there is no flattery so sincere as that of imitation. There are two other circumstances which bear on the subject. In the 13th Sonnet he says—

You had a father; let your son say so.

Lord Southampton was born Oct. 6, 1573, and his father died Oct. 4, 1581,—therefore the past tense is used. In the 3rd Sonnet,

Thou art thy mother's glass, and she in thee
Calls back the lovely April of her prime;

—here, his mother being alive, it is in the present tense. Lord Southampton's mother was Mary, daughter of Anthony Brown, Viscount Montagu; her second husband was Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt.; and her third husband, William Harvey, who was created Lord Ross in Ireland and Baron of Kidbrook in England. Could it be possible that the conduct of Lord Southampton's mother in marrying twice after the death of her first husband—his father, who was only thirty-five years of age at the time that event took place—has given rise to some of the feelings in 'Hamlet' which feelings might have been expressed by her son to his friend.

I am, &c.

W. C. J.

Portland Place, Canonbury, Aug. 6.

Supposed Americanism, "They's All."—If you will give credence to the testimony of an old man, you will think that your Correspondent in last week's *Athenæum* goes far out of the way in deriving "They's all" from the German language. It was an every-day expression in the part of the country in which I was born, and had its origin simply in ignorance of English grammar. At the school to which I was sent, in a market-town in the "far west"—not of America, but of Devonshire,—Latin was taught, but no one ever dreamed of English grammar. I remember perfectly when, some sixty-five years ago, the words "she" and "them" were novelties, and, belonging to the class "new-fangled," were avoided by prudent people who feared to meddle with the strangers. Not so prudent was the wight who, no doubt to show his advancement, wrote the following epitaph, which was to be seen in the churchyard of a parish not far off:—

Here lyeth the body of Betty Bouden,
Her wud have lived longer but her couden,
She's age, she's sorrow made she decay,
And she's bad leg carried she away.

To return to "They's all." It was, as I have said, at the time and in the district alluded to, an every-day expression. Nearly as common were "Give thee to me,"—"I'll have thee,"—"They's mine": these and other confusions arising simply from ignorance of English grammar.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. H.—T. A. T.—J. A. C.—A. S.—F. B.—W. S.—M. E. P.—W. R.—C.—L.—received.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors in this Company was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Friday last; Mr. RALPH CHARLES PRICE, the Chairman of the Company, in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said, that it was with great pleasure to his co-directors and himself that they saw so many of their friends assembled to receive from them a Report of the proceedings of the past year and some account of their stewardship. He hoped and believed that that Report would be considered satisfactory, and that the Accounts would be found to have been prepared in such a manner as to be perfectly intelligible to them all. The Report would inform them that the new business had increased to a very considerable extent—a result which had no doubt arisen in some degree from the amalgamations which after mature deliberation, the Directors had felt themselves justified in recommending, and the Proprietors in authorizing, and the results of which proved that the Directors were right in the recommendation they had made. (Hear, hear.) During these times of competition, between life insurance offices, it was necessary to have an infusion of fresh energy by the introduction of new lives. That, however, was not so easily effected in the ordinary way, although this Company had obtained its share. It might, however, be carried to a greater extent by means of amalgamations, and, acting upon the sanction which the Proprietors had given them, the Directors would do their utmost for the purpose of accomplishing that object whenever it could be done with safety and advantage. He might mention that since their last meeting the junction with the Albion had been carried out; that that operation had been successful; that the accounts of both offices had been scrutinized with the greatest possible minuteness; and that the results had been satisfactory in every respect. In conclusion, he might observe that if every gentleman in the room would bring but one insurance in the year the next Report would be even more encouraging than the present. He would now call upon the Secretary to read the Report; after which he would be happy to answer the inquiries of any gentleman who wanted information upon the subject of it.

The ACTUARY then read the Report, which was as follows:

"Another year has elapsed, and the Directors have to make their usual Report to the Proprietors. As on former occasions, they will first beg the attention of the Proprietors to the Surplus Fund Account, which serves, as they are no doubt aware, to exhibit the chief occurrences of the year, the Balance Sheet, hereafter to be referred to, indicating the condition of the Company at the end of it.

"The first-mentioned document is as follows:—

SURPLUS FUND ACCOUNT.

INCOME OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1859.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of account, June 30, 1858.....	482,870	7	7			
Do, Albion Insurance Company.....	128,298	0	10	611,465	8	5
Premiums on new assurances.....	24,150	12	7			
Do on renewed.....	257,769	10	3			
	281,890	9	10			
Interest from investments.....	79,630	19	4	361,521	2	2
				£979,946	10	7

CHARGE OF THE YEAR.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dividend to Proprietors.....				10,138	7	6
Claims on decrease of lives assured.....	220,917	14	2			
Additions thereto.....	18,350	17	11			
Policies surrendered.....	12,075	13	0			
Reassurances, New.....	5,308	9	2			
Do, Old.....	25,021	3	7			
	281,671	17	10			
Commission.....	9,247	4	0			
Medical fees.....	915	17	0			
Income-tax.....	1,977	8	6			
Expenses of management.....	9,989	18	7	303,794	5	11
				629,013	17	2
Balance of account, June 30, 1859, as below.....				£979,946	10	7

"Examined and found to be correct.

"(Signed) "WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Auditors.

"The Proprietors will remember that the junction of the Albion with the Eagle was completed at the commencement of the past year, and it will be seen of the assets transferred by that company the sum of 128,526*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* was contributed to the Surplus Fund.

"The income from premiums on new assurances is 24,150*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* A portion of the risk under these, however, it has been necessary to re-insure, and the amount paid on this score will be seen on the credit side of the account.

"The total income from premiums and interest is 361,521*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, not quite 1,000*l.* per diem, the rate of income anticipated in the last Report.

"Deducting the sums to be immediately disbursed, the realized assets of the conjoint companies, on the 30th of June, 1858, were 1,752,435*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; and since the interest received amounts, as above shown, to 79,630*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, it

follows that the Company's Funds of that date, productive and unproductive, have been accumulating during the year at the rate very nearly of 4*l.* 11*s.* per cent.

"The payment for claims on decrease of lives assured is large in the abstract, but it does not much exceed the average of 2*l.* per cent. on the total amount assured.

"The expenses have unavoidably increased; they are, however, not quite double what they were 12 years ago, while the Company's business is now six times greater than it was then; hence the rate of the expenditure is reduced during that period about 66 per cent. The Balance Sheet is as follows:—

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.

	£.	s.	d.
Interest due to Proprietors.....	6,539	11	4
Claims on decrease of lives assured and additions thereto unpaid.....	58,913	7	
Cash bonus due to policyholders.....	14,909	2	3
Sundry accounts.....	7,028	5	0
Value, 1857, of sums assured.....	4,013,211	8	6
Proprietors' fund.....	£203,850	0	0
Surplus fund, as above.....	629,013	17	2
	862,863	17	2
	£4,963,425	18	3

ASSETS.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount invested in fixed mortgages and life interests.....	1,206,454	9	11
Do, decreasing mortgages.....	126,901	1	11
Do, reversions.....	61,478	15	7
Do, funded property and Government annuities.....	109,847	17	2
Do, other securities.....	107,921	10	6
Current interest on the above investments.....	22,874	13	9
Cash and bills.....	24,544	4	
Advanced on the Company's policies.....	82,101	13	6
Agents' balances.....	23,728	2	3
Sundry accounts.....	6,361	14	5
Value, 1857, of assurance premiums.....	3,109,681	15	9
	£4,963,425	18	3

"Examined and found to be correct.

"(Signed) "WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Auditors.

"Here it will be seen that the total assets of the Company realized, and to be realized, are not much short of 5,000,000*l.*, those of the former description amounting to 1,853,744*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and those of the latter to 3,109,681*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

"The Surplus Fund has increased (mainly by the junction with the Albion) from 482,870*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, in 1858, to 629,013*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, in 1859, the increase being 176,134*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

"It must not be forgotten, however, that the true amount of this Fund, which constitutes the provision for future bonuses and expenses, can be determined only by a revaluation of all the Company's assets and liabilities, and this revaluation the Proprietors are aware will next be made in 1862.

"Meanwhile, as the amount of the Funds is very considerable, it may prevent some misapprehension to point out that in the accounts of a Life Assurance Company made up as these are the Surplus Fund should never be reduced below a certain amount, to be regulated from time to time by the ascertained value of the income, and that it is the excess accruing in the Fund, over and above this amount, and not the Fund itself, which is properly divisible at the epochs appointed for the distribution of profits.

"In the case of the Eagle this excess is at the present time no doubt considerable, and the Directors have every reason to believe that when the time arrives for the next division of profits the amount of it will be such as to give ample satisfaction to all concerned."

The CHAIRMAN then moved that the Report be received and adopted.

Mr. CUTHBERT seconded the motion with great pleasure. He was sure that it must be as gratifying to the Directors to be able to present such a Report as it was to the Proprietors to receive it. Especially must that be the case with those persons who were also Policy-holders. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen who had embarked their capital in the concern as an investment were aware that they received not only interest upon their money, but every five years a Bonus; but those who were in the position of Policy-holders, as (Mr. Cuthbert) and a few others present were—and he was sorry that more Proprietors were not in the same position—derived a double benefit upon every 25*l.* they insured, and that benefit was evident to them all. (Hear, hear.)

With regard to the existing state of the Company's affairs, it appeared that the balance last year was 482,000*l.*; it was now 629,000*l.*. The new business for the year 1857-58 had been 15,700*l.*; this year it was 24,000*l.*. The renewals last year were 109,000*l.*, as against 257,000*l.* this year. The interest last year was 57,000*l.*; this year it was 80,000*l.*. The claims were 222,000*l.*, as against 113,000*l.*, and the additions 18,000*l.*, as against 16,000*l.*. The Policies surrendered were 12,000*l.*, against 7,000*l.*, and the re-assurances 20,000*l.*, against 21,000*l.*; while, according to the Report, the assets in hand were 1,852,000*l.*, and, taking into consideration what was to be received from Premiums, the value of the assets was nearly 5,000,000*l.*. In looking around the room, he could not say that he traced the fea-

tures of many who were acquainted with the origin of this Company; but this he could say, that thirty years ago, instead of having a surplus fund, the losses exceeded the income. Thirty years ago, in consequence of not receiving any dividends, their property was depreciated nearly 50 per cent. It was now increased in value about the same ratio. (Hear.) He thought, then, that the state of their affairs was highly satisfactory, and he trusted they would act upon the suggestion of the Chairman, and, as far as lay in their power, bring in new insurers. At the last Division of Profits, the Bonus upon Policies which had been effected through him varied from 12*l.* to 48 per cent. Where then, he asked, could they find a better investment? All he would add was, "Gentlemen, go and do likewise." (Cheers.)

Mr. GALE, a proprietor, then made some inquiries as to certain items in the accounts, and received a satisfactory explanation of them, after which the motion for adopting the Report was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. TEULON proposed the re-election of Mr. William Henry Smith as Auditor; and, the motion having been seconded by Mr. DITCHBOURNE, was carried unanimously.

Mr. SMITH, in acknowledging the honour conferred upon him, said, it was only right to state that, having paid considerable attention to the accounts of the Company, he and his co-auditor, Mr. Allen, were satisfied that they were perfectly accurate. He might add, that there was no subject upon which they required information that they did not instantly receive it from the officers of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN, in flattering terms, proposed the thanks of the Meeting to the Medical Officers, Dr. Seth Thompson, Dr. W. Cooke, and Dr. Saner.

Mr. BARNARD seconded, and Dr. GUY supported, the motion, which was carried by acclamation, and briefly acknowledged by Dr. SANER.

The CHAIRMAN moved, and Mr. BORRETT seconded, a vote of thanks to Messrs. Allen and Smith, the auditors.

Mr. ALLEN, in responding to the compliment, wished to express the obligations which Mr. Smith and himself were under to the officers of the Company in prosecuting their investigations. Not only had they received every information when it was required, but it had been freely proffered when not sought for. The accounts had been admirably prepared; and it had afforded Mr. Smith and himself great pleasure to find that they stood all the tests that could be applied to them. (Hear.)

Mr. CUTHBERT moved, and Mr. TEULON seconded, and the Meeting adopted by acclamation, a vote of thanks to the Board of Directors for their services during the past year.

The CHAIRMAN could assure them that the Board felt deeply sensible of the kindness which the Proprietors had been just pleased to express towards them. He might fairly say that the labour entailed upon the Board had of late been considerably increased; but there was such unanimity prevailing in the coalesced directions, and such a readiness to meet all difficulties, that they had gone on very satisfactorily, and he ventured to think that the accounts which had been placed before the Meeting proved that the Company's interests had not been injured by amalgamations. (Hear, hear.) In returning them his acknowledgments, then, for the honour which had been conferred upon him and himself, he could assure them that the Board would continue to use every effort in their power to promote the interests of the Company.

The thanks of the Meeting were then very cordially voted to Mr. Faine and to Messrs. White & Borrett, Solicitors of the Company; and, a similar compliment having been paid to the Actuary, the business of the Meeting terminated.

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MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocuous as mucous, tending to produce the Teeth with ease, and so pleasant, that the Child will rub it to its gums, be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of J. M. BACLEY & SONS, 7, FARRINGTON-STREET, LONDON (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the Recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

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THE following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 158) of the Translation of the Pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman & Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopoeia) that we have no purgative (small) but we contain aloe; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloe, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which are of aloë, castoreum, and opium, and are very efficacious, and are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of the being thoroughly soluble, like most aloë pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—HOPEFUL OUGH.—This harassing disease, now very prevalent, is spreading the bill of mortality, and is extending its dominion, for its contagiousness contaminates all children previously unaffected. Fortunately for humanity, this alarming disorder can be fully placed under control, by the use of a ointment, which allays the nervous irritability and checks the disease. Children of all ages and constitutions are daily saved by rubbing this ointment on the spine and chest. Its virtues penetrate the skin, render the blood, repress irritation, prevent inflammation, and moderate the cough, whose paroxysms they are long subdued. If old enough, the little patient should take Holloway's Pills, to avert future pulmonary danger. Both, used simultaneously, soon quell the severest coughing fits.

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